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DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE IS PREDOMINANT

Absolute Régime Is Termed an Exceptional Phenomenon

EVEN MONARCHIES HAVE LIMITATIONS

Wrong Impression Said to Have Been Gained of Importance of Dictatorships

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 18—Disappearance of the Spanish monarchy directs attention to the general governmental situation of European nations.

So much has been heard of dictatorships, that an entirely wrong impression of the parts they play in European affairs has prevailed. In fact, Europe as a whole lives under a democratic régime and a dictatorship, whether exercised by an absolute monarch in person, or his delegate, is an exceptional phenomenon.

Progress toward complete democratization since the war has been remarkable. The people have held their kings and governing classes responsible for the debacle and have assumed popular control of their own destinies. There was an enormous release from hereditary power in Germany, in Austro-Hungary, in Greece, Turkey, and Russia and other thrones were shaken. It is to be noted that all new countries adopted a republican régime, namely, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Baltic states.

Facts Not Changed

Doubtless there was incapacity in the old system of government, but the changing of institutions did not change hard facts. Countries newly released from the thrall found themselves in difficulties caused by the war and disorganization. They suffered from inexperience, for the good working of democratic machinery demands intensive civic education of the people. In these circumstances certain outstanding men endeavored to guide the faltering footsteps of infant democracies. This was the case in Poland, where Marshal Joseph Pilsudski affirmed his will and was obeyed because of his prestige. Although such countries as Poland are sometimes conveniently described as existing under a dictatorship, it is obvious that this designation is unjustified. Parliamentary forms are observed, and if one man is listened to with exceptional attention, that in itself does not denote a lapse from democracy.

In various Balkanic countries of which Jugoslavia may be taken as a type, the King personally uses, and from a democratic viewpoint "abuses," his authority. Account, however, must be taken of the problems such as welding races newly brought together, economic distress and political ignorance. Moreover, it should be observed that a parliamentary constitution exists and must operate in normal times.

Leaving aside such little principalities and grand duchies as Monaco and Luxembourg, it will be found on analy-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Cuba Is Promised Relief Soon From Military Chains

HAVANA, April 18 (AP)—Restoration of constitutional guarantees in three provinces in Cuba and the removal of military supervisors may be expected soon, Dr. Jose Clemente Vivanco, Secretary of the Interior, declared here yesterday.

The provinces are Oriente, Matanzas and Pinar Del Rio. Dr. Vivanco characterized them as "calmer." The guarantees, suspended except for a few days since November, will go back into effect in the other three provinces—Havana, Santa Clara and Camaguey—soon afterward, he said.

A decree abolishing the offices of military supervisors was prepared by the Interior Department today at President Machado's request. It will be given to him tomorrow and will become effective immediately after he affixes his signature.

"Normality is being restored in Cuba little by little," Dr. Vivanco said, "without the necessity of pact or truce. None of the former tension still exists."

Dr. Vivanco said many demands in "the 12-point program of reform" advanced by the opposition this week had been met voluntarily by the Government. He explained the Government was willing and anxious to reopen the national university as soon as it was assured property and life would be safe.

In the provinces of Havana and Santa Clara preparations are going forward for partial congressional elections on Monday. The vote taken will replace that of November, contested by reason of alleged violations of the electoral code.

THE MONITOR INDEX

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1931

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Financial News—Pages 16 and 17
News of Sports—Page 18

FEATURES

Home Building, Equipment, Gardening 6 and 7
Interior Decoration and Antiques ... 8 and 9
Book Reviews and Literary News ... 10
The Home Forum ... 11
Our Attitude Toward Others
(With Italian Translation)
Art News and Comment—Theatrical News 12
Music of the World—Theatrical News ... 13
News of Sports—Page 14
Educational ... 15
The Radio Playhouse ... 18
Daily Features ... 21
Editorials ... 22

New Crisis Looms in Australia As Senate and Bank Deny Funds

Financial Backing Dries Up for Labor Government—One-Third of Total Revenue Goes to Pensions and Maternity Allowances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—The setback sustained by the Australian Federal Government through the defeat in the Senate of the Fiduciary Currency Bill for the issuance of £18,000,000 in currency is accompanied by an equally serious blow in the refusal of the Commonwealth Bank to honor any further the Government overdrafts. Deprived of financial backing, and of its plan of assisting the farmers and the unemployed, the Labor Government may be forced to seek a dissolution of both houses and a general election.

The Prime Minister, James H. Scullin, has announced that the currency bill will be returned at once to the Senate and that, if it is again thrown out, dissolution will be sought.

The causes for the present critical condition of the nation's finances is partly explained in a recent report issued by the federal Auditor-General, in which it is shown that about one-third of the total revenue of the Commonwealth, £20,000,000, goes to pay invalid, old age and war pensions, together with maternity allowances. Two-fifths of the people of pension age in Australia are drawing pensions from the national treasury, it is shown.

The report embodies an outspoken criticism of the enormous growth of the nation's burdens, which are the more serious in that 80 per cent of adult wage earners do not pay an income tax.

The liability for old-age and invalid pensions has doubled since 1923. "Considering the favorable conditions which have existed almost without interruption in Australia during the last 30 years," says the Auditor-General, "this remarkably high percentage of indigent pensioners is not justified."

"The question arises," he says "whether the present conditions under which old-age pensions can be secured do not really encourage thriftlessness and discourage provision for declining years." The Australian system is non-contributory, and that means, he says,

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

SPAIN TO FULFILL CREDIT PLEDGES OF MONARCHISTS

Catalonian Pact Removes Danger of Wrecking Ship of State

By W. HORSFALL CARTER

Staff Correspondent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, April 18—The question of public order having settled itself, the provisional Spanish Government is losing no time in protecting its most vulnerable flank, which can be summed up in the words "finance and federalism."

Confidence was established in Spanish business circles by the important statement of the Minister of Finance, Indalecio Prieto, that the Government intends to ratify all credit operations performed by previous governments, including those contracted by the de Rivera dictatorship. There is a precedent for this in the case of loans and credits contracted by the Carlist pretender prior to restoration of the constitutional branch of the royal family.

Señor Prieto, who is now tackling the difficult task of Spanish financial rehabilitation, is an able man with many years of unremitting service as a labor leader. Although of humble origin and proud of it he distinguished himself as an opposition orator during the old parliamentary régime.

In recent years he has been treasurer of the funds of leading Spanish political exiles in France, but apart from this peculiar function, which he apparently fulfilled admirably, his capacity as an economist is an unknown quantity.

Frontier Watched Closely

Fortified by a pledge of coöperation from the Bank of Spain and private banks, the Government is not unduly perturbed about the peseta exchange. A drop of a few points in this eventful week was to be expected, and the only measure which the Government is taking at present to control export is to enforce rigorously, restrictions imposed by the previous Government whereby frontier guards are authorized to prevent any person leaving the country with more than 5000 pesetas.

It is expected to reduce the flight of capital to a minimum. Already many aristocrats have been stopped and searched, one automobile spare tire disgorging a large sum of money. The Government's attitude is that political stability is an essential factor and for the time being at least the peseta should be left to find its own level with regard to other currency.

The Finance Minister also disposed of a wild rumor spread about by alarmists that a percentage levy was to be made on all banking accounts. The banks themselves, he explained, had as a precautionary measure paid out 10 per cent in silver for every withdrawal to convince those in places where there was no branch of the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Be Kind to Animals

A special page on the progress of humane activities throughout the world is to be published in The Christian Science Monitor. Stories concerning the welfare of our animal friends, together with a special story of a Canadian Indian who makes friends with beavers, will be found in the Monitor on

Monday

PLANS DELAYED FOR POST OFFICE WORK IN BOSTON

Contract Held Up Pending Ruling on Charge of Preferment

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The $4,648,900 contract awarded the N. P. Severin Company of Chicago for construction of a new federal post office in Boston was held up by the Treasury today pending a decision as to what steps should be taken in view of a ruling by J. R. McCarl, Comptroller General, that the contract was for work not offered to all original competitive bidders.

The ruling was handed down after complaints had been made by the Seglin Construction Company of New York, the lowest bidder for granite-limestone construction. The Chicago company's contract calls for an all-granite building.

Perry K. Heath, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in Charge of Public Buildings, will take up the case Monday.

"Obviously," Mr. McCarl ruled, "the work which it is proposing to let to the N. P. Severin Company is not the work which was offered to all bidders by advertising for competition."

The call for bids stated that, at last, specified granite construction to the third floor and limestone above that, and asked a second bid for granite construction throughout. Great pressure brought on the department, Mr. McCarl said, resulted in a change of specifications calling for all granite.

Supplemental bids then were asked and the Severin Company reduced its original bid by $1,029,600 and was awarded the contract.

"When it was determined," Mr. McCarl said, "that the material, etc., required by the specifications would result in a cost in excess of the amount believed available for the actual construction work all of the proposals should have been rejected and the work readvertised.

"Especially should this have been done when it was concluded to accede to the local demand and construct the building with granite instead of with limestone from the third story."

Rumanian Cabinet Approved by King

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 18—Following the failure to form a concentration Government, King Carol called Dr. Juliu Maniu, former Premier, who promised parliamentary support to the specialist Government. Late last night Dr. Maniu and Nicolas Titulescu agreed on essential points, including a Cabinet which the King approved.

With Mr. Titulescu and Professor Iorga, the new Cabinet will contain two of Rumania's best internationally known men. Although Mr. Argetoianu, Liberal leader, is said to be abstaining, the remainder of the new Cabinet meets the approval of the people although the idea of concentration at some future date is not wholly abandoned. It is announced that Parliament will be called at the end of this month.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 18 (AP)—The membership of the new Rumanian "Cabinet of experts" was announced today.

The new Cabinet was formed by Nicholas Titulescu, Rumanian Ambassador to London, who becomes Premier and Minister of Interior. Other members of the Cabinet are M. Ghika, Foreign Minister; General Condescu, Minister of War; Nicholas Lupu, Minister of Justice; Gen. Michael Jonescu, Minister of Public Works; M. Garofiid, Minister of Agriculture; M. Tabakowici, Minister of Trade and Industry; Prof. Nicholas Jorga, Minister of Education, and Dr. Jean Kantakuzing, Minister of Health.

MEXICAN LINE HIRES EXPERT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The board of directors of the National Railways of Mexico and Javier Sanchez Mejorada, Mexican railway expert, have signed a contract whereby Mr. Sanchez Mejorada is engaged for five years as executive president of the railways.

BUSINESS URGED TO LINK ITSELF WITH EDUCATION

N. E. A. Chief Says Greater Learning Means Urge for Things Business Sells

Education is the basis of all progress, Dr. Willis A. Sutton, president of the National Education Association, told a large number of delegates to the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation at the Boston Chamber of Commerce this afternoon.

Dr. Sutton spoke on the relationship between business and education, pointing out that the basis of business is culture and that education is needed to properly appreciate the products of industry.

Business needs to understand that education is essential to its advancement in order to appreciate that the things which it makes tend to make business for it. Thus a cycle is established. It should be the aim to lift the people of the whole country to a higher standard of education, which in itself would prompt and urge for travel and for things which business has to dispose of, he said.

Dr. Sutton worked out a theory based on the business depression whereby he concludes that depression came about largely through lack of appreciation of the spiritual and cultural things in life. Our "machine" has developed things which men use more rapidly than the desire for these things. It should be the aim, he said, to lift the people of the United States from an educational level comparable with the grammar school student to that of a high school graduate and these people would then make business by better understanding and a wish for the things which industry produces.

Education would tend to create a want for a higher standard of living, for better clothes for the children, for travel and for all the better things in life, he said.

Teachers from all over Massachusetts attended the meeting which opened in the lounge of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at 10 a. m. today. Annie C. Woodward of Somerville, president of the association, conducted the business session at which new officers were nominated and elected, reports received and acted upon and other business transacted. It was the twenty-first annual meeting.

Edward E. Cleaves of Winthrop was elected president for the ensuing year; Myron Wood of Hamilton, first vice-president; Oscar P. Raymond of Brockton, second vice-president; Grace L. Woodbury of Melrose, third vice-president; William J. Sanders of Haverhill, treasurer; Gladys Whipple of Boston, a director for one year to fill a vacancy, and seven directors were chosen to serve terms of three years.

Rail Electrification Costing £380,000,000 Mooted in Britain

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 18—A scheme for electrification of the entire system of British railroads is recommended by the Weir Committee appointed to study the question of extension of the use of electrical power, it is reported here today.

The cost of conversion of the total of 51,000 miles of lines, it is stated, would be about £380,000,000, giving employment to 60,000 for 20 years.

The saving to the four big railway companies is estimated at £12,500,000 per annum, according to the Daily Herald, a Government organ which forecasts the findings of the committee. Raising the necessary capital is likely to present a difficult problem in view of the present financial position of the railway companies but the Daily Herald states the Government would be willing to assist in raising the huge sum if the scheme is approved.

Details for new time-tables on an electrification basis are already said to have been worked out by the railway companies. The scheme would develop from suburban services most of which are at present electrified, spreading through the main lines.

School Children of World to Be Linked By Telephone for Good-Will Messages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me., April 18—With Washington and London as focal points, a novel telephone conversation between school children of the world will take place May 18, World Good-Will Day, commemorating the first Hague conference, under the auspices of the World Federation of Education Associations, in coöperation with the National Council for Prevention of War.

Dr. Augustus O. Thomas of this city, president of the former organization, who announced the plans, said that negotiations were being carried on with the United States and British Governments, so that the calls could be made from the White House and from 10 Downing Street, the official residence of British Prime Ministers.

Beginning at 8 a. m. on the Pacific coast, Dr. Thomas said, school boys and girls will telephone from capital to capital of every state until the call reaches Washington. At the same time, calls will be coming into Washington from the capital cities of South American and Central American countries and from the provincial capitals of Canada through Ottawa.

During the same day calls from all over Europe and from Africa and Australia are to center at London.

The program will reach its climax when, at 4 p. m., a student from London and one from Washington will converse and exchange word of the messages of good will which they have been asked to send from the young people of one-half of the world to those of the other half.

"The great problem of our times," Dr. Thomas says, "is to realize the new kind of world, closely united and interdependent, capable of quick communication for the adjustment of any differences or misunderstanding in which we live. It is believed to talk in this way around the world, to hear each other's voices across thousands of miles, will help young people in the schools to form a new picture of the world."

The student chosen in each state to receive the good-will message from Washington, which will be relayed to a neighboring state, will speak either from the Governor's mansion or from the State Capitol.

They Rule About the Last of the Absolute Monarchies

KING PRAJADHIPOK AND QUEEN RAMBAIBARNI OF SIAM

Underwood

Hungary Defers View on French Economic Plan

Attitude to Be Governed by Probable Effects on Trade Interests

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, April 18—French inquiry regarding Hungary's attitude toward Aristide Briand's proposal to establish a Pan-European economic union, based upon preferential treatment for European agricultural products, received the official Hungarian reply yesterday that Hungary must consider primarily its economic interests, and that the reaction of such a proposal upon these interests must govern its attitude.

It is generally felt here that M. Briand's proposal may involve as much politics as the Austro-German customs union plan. Hungary has nothing to lose from a waiting attitude. Hitherto its ally, Italy, has not been explicit regarding its attitude toward the Austro-German plan, which naturally restrains Hungary.

Hungary also wants to know what France is prepared to do to help it attain a number of political ends, particularly in reference to the return of the Hapsburg monarchy and possible revision of peace treaty frontiers in its favor.

That discussions regarding these matters have proceeded more or less unofficially for some time past is undoubted, but France cannot easily override the objections of Czechoslovakia, its strongest ally, in the center of Europe, against any such changes.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, April 18—The next Little Entente conference

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Soviets Cancel Order As Austria Bars Eggs

By The Associated Press

Vienna, April 18

THE Soviet Government has withdrawn industrial orders in Austria amounting to $500,000 in consequence of a prohibition issued by Andreas Thaler, Austrian Minister of Agriculture on the importation of Russian eggs.

Herr Thaler's action has aroused opposition on the part of the Austrian manufacturers.

PARIS AND ROME READY TO RENEW NAVAL PARLEYS

Return of French Marine Minister From Africa Facilitates Move

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 18—President Doumergue returned to Paris today after a 10-day journey to Tunisia. He was accompanied by Charles Dumont, Minister of Marine, whose return to the capital should facilitate resumption of naval negotiations with Italy in London. One of the principal reasons given for the French delay in continuing the London conversations was M. Dumont's absence in Africa.

Discussions between the naval experts were also retarded because Admiral Darlan, who had taken an active part in the earlier technical negotiations, received a special assignment in command of the naval squadron which conducted the French President and suite across the Mediterranean. Now that both M. Dumont and Admiral Darlan have completed their special mission, prompt resumption of French participation in the naval talks is possible.

The trip to Tunisia was M. Doumergue's third presidential visit to French North Africa and the last journey of importance he will undertake before relinquishing the Presidency in June. His successor will be elected May 13.

His trip was specially notable for the speech he made at Nice immediately before embarking, in which he warned France against the consequences of the proposed Austro-German customs union. His visit to Tunisia took him to all sections of the regency and was marked by popular ovations.

The visit was specially timely in view of the opening May 6 at Paris of the International Colonial Exposition. The President was accompanied throughout the journey not only by the Minister of Marine but also by Leon Berard, Minister of Justice, who is considered one of the most likely candidates for election to the Presidency as M. Doumergue's successor.

COURT EXTENSION APPROVED

ROME, April 18 (AP)—The Council of Minister has approved the continuance of the special tribunal for the defense of the State until Dec. 31, 1936.

Siamese Queen Acts for King At Victoria, B.C.

Meets Canadian Dignitaries on Arrival and Carries Off Honors

VICTORIA, B. C., April 18 (By U. P.)—The Queen of Siam was the center of attraction of a welcoming throng as she and King Prajadhipok arrived here aboard the Empress of Japan en route for New York and Washington.

Garbed in soft gray, over which a regal ermine and sable wrap fell in graceful folds, she mounted the wide grand staircase of the liner Empress of Japan to receive the homage of the Canadian dignitaries and others who awaited Her Majesty.

A single great diamond flashed on her left hand; on her breast was a small pin of clustered diamonds. Otherwise she was without jewels.

Queen Rambaibarni, who was acting for the King, advanced modestly toward the display of gold and scarlet uniforms of the Canadian officials.

Bowing and smiling, she greeted each official, then turned toward the door. Her father and mother, the Prince and Princess Svasti—attired in black, but all gracious smiles and attention—followed the Queen. The reception over, the Queen and her parents retraced their steps toward the main staircase.

As they came near where the correspondent—a former resident of Bangkok—was standing, the Prince smiled and extended his hand. "A long way from Bangkok," he said.

The Queen heard her father's remark and smiled and nodded. The Queen of Siam possesses a traditional memory.

But a great bouquet of rosebuds tied with yellow velvet—the royal colors of Siam—a greeting from the Mayor of San Francisco, which the correspondent intended to deliver to the Queen missed its mark, for the Queen moved away and vanished. Prince Svasti grasped the situation.

"Come along," he said, "the Queen will like the roses."

The correspondent, escorted by the Prince, entered the royal suite. The Queen was removing her cloak—gray chiffon swathed from the deep curve of her bodice to the tips of her tiny feet. Mutely the roses were presented. "How thoughtful. Thank San Francisco for me," she said.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 18 (AP)—The King and Queen of Siam arrived yesterday from the Orient aboard the liner Empress of Japan, and spent a quiet day aboard ship preparatory to leaving on a midnight train for the East.

TWO CANADIAN AIR MAIL ROUTES DROPPED

OTTAWA, April 18 (AP)—Two air mail routes in eastern Canada have been cancelled by the Post Office Department.

The department announced that summer flights between Montreal and Ottawa will be discontinued, while the elimination of the Montreal-Moncton-Saint John route also has been ordered.

REORGANIZED JOB SERVICE IS COMPLETE

Doak Announces New Set-Up to Coördinate Federal and State Work

IMPROVEMENT CITED IN TRADE SITUATION

Labor and Commodity Conditions Better; Corporation Profit 6 Per Cent in 1930

Completion of reorganization of the United States Employment Service is announced simultaneously with reports of improved labor and commodity conditions.

While Akron (Ohio) rubber plants defend wage "adjustments" as necessary, an accountants' report shows that large corporations in the United States profited 6 per cent on their investment in 1930, compared with 1.39 in 1921.

An increase in residential building is noted in New York, although other types declined.

The world aspect of the situation will be discussed at the International Chamber of Commerce meeting next month, where leaders will urge a broader alignment of economically inter-dependent nations.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18 — Reorganization of the United States Employment Service to coördinate state and local employment agencies with the federal system in a nation-wide system was announced today by William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor.

Members of the new staff are to meet here April 20 to discuss the course of action. The new organization is to take effect immediately, according to Mr. Doak's order.

Although differing in minor details, the plan is substantially the same as provided for in the employment exchange bill sponsored by Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, and which was vetoed by President Hoover at the end of the last session of Congress.

Like the Wagner measure, it provides for a coördinated service throughout the country, making available its services to all seeking employment in connection with free state and local agencies.

The present farm labor service and veteran placement service will, according to Mr. Doak's announcement, be incorporated in the new employment service under John R. Alpine of New York. The service will then be expanded under seven superintendents to provide for the seven principal forms of industrial employment.

Seven Divisions

The seven special divisions will be building trades; mining and quarrying; manufacturing and metal trades; transportation; clothing and needle trades; office and mercantile; marine seamen and longshoremen.

The field organization of the new service will consist of 49 state directors, one for each State and the District of Columbia. Their duties will be to direct the work of their respective states and to coöperate with state agencies and to work in conjunction with the United States employment service. The number of sub-offices within any state is to be determined from time to time.

The activities of each state director will be divided according to the character of individual cases under the seven trade superintendents operating from the central office.

Linking all building trade employment under one central head will make it possible to direct the migration of labor in that particular trade from inactive centers to whatever section may be in need of that type of labor, Mr. Doak explained.

Well-regulated coördination, he believes, will make it possible to spread employment over the country, avoiding undue concentration at any one point, at the same time preventing a shortage somewhere else. It will work to the great advantage of labor and also assure contractors of a sufficient supply.

Distribution Planned

Analagously, in each of the other six divisions, plans will be made for placing labor wherever the demand happens to exist, taking care to prevent a concentration of unneeded labor at any one spot.

There will be a director-general and an assistant director-general working under the supervision of the supervising director who in turn will report directly to the Secretary of Labor.

The personnel of the new service so far selected follows: Suupervising director, John R. Alpine of New York; director-general, Francis I. Jones of New Jersey; assistant director-general, A. D. Lewis of Illinois; director veterans' service, J. A. Shaw; director farm service, George E. Tucker of Missouri; director information, H. Henry Davies; special representative, H. L. Brunson; chief clerk, George W. Harsch; superintendent building trades, Samuel J. Donohue of California; superintendent mining and quarrying, A. D. Lewis of Illinois; superintendent of transportation, A. E. Johnson of Pennsylvania; superintendent clothing and needle trades, Mrs. Josephine Barron; superintendent office and mercantile, Otis J. Rogers of Missouri; superintendent marine seamen and longshoremen, W. F. Yates.

The optimistic feeling throughout the country over economic conditions, the outstandingly significant business factor this spring, was given concrete statistical justification today in a group of reports issued by the Department of Labor.

These reports are cautious, conservative, factual summaries of certain phases of labor and commodity

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

ECONOMIC LINK IS CALLED NEED AMONG NATIONS

World Conference Leaders to Call for Broader Alignment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 18—A call for a new and broader international alignment among countries which are economically interdependent will be issued by leading spokesmen of Europe and America at the world business conference of the International Chamber of Commerce to be held next month.

The present trade depression will be discussed from a world aspect and it is now learned that it will be used as a basis for an appeal for international coöperation to meet the problems of world-wide overproduction and underconsumption. The question of tariffs, post-war debts and reparations will be specially emphasized.

Advance reports now available at the international chamber's headquarters show that some of the foremost European speakers are prepared to declare that world productive forces have outgrown the frontiers of individual states, and that commercial and political systems must be readjusted by the nations to the wider international grouping. The matter of tariffs and debts will be raised, it is understood, as inseparable parts of any attempt to produce permanent world regularization of business.

Dr. Ernst Wagemann, director of the office of statistics of the German Ministry of Economics and professor at Berlin University, with Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German Finance Minister, will stress the above matters in individual reports, which are now available here. Dr. Wagemann describes the present depression as "by far the most serious in the past 100 years."

"The unemployment figure for the whole world," he continues, "must now amount to 20,000,000. The national income must have fallen in most countries at least 10 per cent and in some cases, especially in Germany, at least 15 per cent. International coöperation is needed to meet such world-wide debacles."

Dr. Wagemann deals particularly with the artificial barriers to trade recovery caused by the burden of war debts and high tariffs. The debts, he asserts, have transferred a vast amount of Europe's potential purchasing power to the central banks of the United States and France, where it lies sterile and unused, while debtor countries seek in vain the capital to speed up recovery. After virtually cornering the world's supply of free gold, the creditor countries have erected high tariff walls, says the German economist in effect, which stop the interchange of goods by which the debts of the other nations might be paid off.

Dr. Wagemann devotes a major part of his detailed report to an analysis of the effect which so-called artificial barriers have erected toward a quick recovery from an international trade depression. In past crises, he argues, prices and wages fell rapidly, and business made a prompt readjustment on the new basis. Now all is changed. Prices are kept up by tariffs, cartels, national trade agreements, and wages are kept up by trade unions. These have moderated the effect of the world depression in some aspects and accentuated it in others.

To Dr. Wagemann "the most magnificent example of economic coöperation in the world" is the combination of currency systems on the gold standard. The common discount policy of the great central banks, he says, "actually represent the first attempt at an international system of political economy." The World War debts, however, he says, damage the effectiveness of the system. They have caused interest rates in debtor countries which he declares will "be untenable in the long run."

Debt payments, he says, are draining away purchasing power from the central countries. "For the most part," he asserts, "only a comparatively small impetus would be required to precipitate a general confidence crisis with all its reactions hampering economy."

When Great Britain was the center of export capital, it clung to free trade, he points out. Now America has become the principal creditor, and has imposed tariffs that are being made still higher.

"She has thereby reached a stage of development," he continues, "which is full of contradictions both from the international and American standpoint, and has thus greatly contributed to the difficulties in the way of the movement of goods and capital."

Answering the question of what caused the world trade crisis, Dr. Wagemann says that America used its vast wealth to expand its productive powers, until finally the world purchasing power could not absorb America's goods. Today, he points out, labor-saving devices have produced unemployment, and now, instead of starvation for lack of food, as in bygone ages, the world suffers the terrible paradox of "distress caused by overproduction."

'FAKE COLLEGE' CAUSES TOLD BY EDUCATOR

The "fake college" of today is due to the fact that too many so-called students are not interested in becoming scholars, Dr. Edgar J. Park, president of Wheaton College, Norton, Mass., told newly elected members of the Boston University's Epsilon chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa, at the annual dinner in the Hotel Westminster, Boston, last night. Such students, he said, are content to go through life taking the line of least resistence. A further cause for this so termed college, he explained, is due to the lack of teachers who see the real point of their subjects; a lack of teachers who can rise above the level of irrelevent details.

Touching upon the qualification of the actual scholar, Dr. Park described him as being a person who upon seeing the real point in his chosen subject is interested to delve into facts and thus enrich his knowledge. To be a universal scholar, Dr. Park said, was impossible for one who has to see things from a single angle. "The world is filled with millions of facts which have no relevance to your point of view," he declared.

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Motion Pictures Of Nature Planned

A program of nature motion pictures and bird walks have been arranged by the Children's Museum of Boston to give young vacationists a chance to become acquainted with their animal friends during the vacation period next week. Bird walks have also been arranged for Saturdays through May, excluding Memorial Day.

Bird walks will begin on Tuesday, April 21, and will continue throughout the week. The groups will leave the museum at 9 a. m. The motion pictures will start on Saturday, April 18. They will be shown at 3 p. m. each afternoon through April 24. On Saturday, April 25, a puppet show will be given by Miss Jean I. Mardin.

The motion picture program follows: April 18, "The Life History of a Pearl;" April 20, "The Sagacious Raven;" April 21, "Jeweled Daughters of the Air;" April 22, "Dwellers of the Deep;" April 23, "Motherhood in Nature;" April 24, "Our Animal Friends."

Theaters

Charlotte Cushman Benefit

The fourth annual benefit of the Charlotte Cushman Club of Boston was held in the Colonial Theater yesterday afternoon. The use of the theater was donated by the Erlanger Amusement Enterprises; visiting artists of the stage united wholeheartedly in contributing the entertainment; Thomas B. Lothian, manager of the Colonial Theater, gave freely of his time and attention; and resident Bostonians of the stage, screen and night-clubs added their bits; all for the worthy cause of helping to maintain the comfortable home on Marlborough Street for actresses in need of it when they are in town.

It is natural that a large group like the "Simple Simon" company should have much to offer. The luminous Harriet Hoctor provided the piéce de résistance in a solo toe dance from "Simple Simon." Wini Shaw, the gleaming brunette, sang the sorry ballad, "Ten Cents a Dance." David Breen and Laine Blair gave some of their vaudeville dialogue and dancing, and the Taylor Trio—Arlene-Muriel-Flora—were scheduled to appear, but we don't remember seeing them.

Howard Thurston presented his daughter Jane, who danced and sang in the usual merry way, and reproduced his lugubrious stunt of sawing a young woman in two, amid much laughter and applause.

One act from the old Civil War play, "The Littlest Rebel," was quite atmospherically done by Clay Clement, Viola Munro and Arthur Vinton of the "On the Spot" company. Crane Wilbur, the star, talked amusingly in Italo-American. Anna May Wong, looking sweet and appealing in the embroidered pyjamas of her country, chanted an old Chinese song—one of the most delightful appearances of the afternoon.

Other entertainers about town, from the Metropolitan Theater, the Publix Theaters and Keith's, added skits, sketches and theatrical what-nots with that charming insoüciance that all play-boys, and girls, of the theater have.

The three Masters of Ceremonies, the versatile Richard Whorf of the Copley Players, Charles Forsythe of the Mayfair and Oscar Grogan of the Cocoanut Grove, kept things going in a spirit of fun and spontaneity, and managed to sustain a general impromptu aspect in the activities.

M. L.

TRAIN SCHEDULES READJUSTED APRIL 26

Train schedules on all lines of the Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany, and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads will be changed to conform to the Massachusetts Daylight Saving Law and ordinances of numerous cities on interstate lines, on Sunday, April 26, at 2 a. m.

Although railroad time remains unchanged, all trains will operate one hour ahead of present schedules to conform to the daylight saving plan which continues until 2 a. m., Sunday, Sept. 27. All railroad offices, including freight houses, shops, storehouses and other departments will open and close one hour earlier during this period.

Reorganization of Job Service Completed by Secretary Doak

(Continued from Page 1)

conditions in March. They disclose no sensational upturn. But they do show that there was a distinctly better tone in these two fields during the last month, a trend which, if maintained during the coming months, could mean only one thing, the end of the depression and a definite revival of business conditions.

Under the heading of "labor turnover" the department shows that the "accession" rate of employment in manufacturing as a whole during March was greater than the "separation" rate. Put in lay language, that means simply that more workers were employed in March than were discharged.

Wholesale Prices Drop

In a report on wholesale prices for March the department states that the index number, which includes 550 commodities or price quotations weighted according to the importance of each article and based on prices in 1926 as 100 per cent, showed a general further recession but that some commodities showed marked price improvements.

Farm products, for instance, as a group reacted from recent price declines, increasing three-quarters of 1 per cent above the February level. Prices of wheat, hogs, poultry, eggs, apples, oranges, onions, potatoes, and foreign wools averaged higher than in the month before. Corn, oats, rye, and hay, on the other hand, were cheaper than in February.

Foods were one-half of 1 per cent lower than in the preceding month, with declines in most fresh and cured meats, fish, flour, canned fruits and vegetables, cheese and sugar. Among foods increasing in price were butter, fresh pork, dressed poultry, lard, and corn meal.

In connection with these detailed but nevertheless significantly encouraging reports, much interest is being manifested here in news developments involving the United States Chamber of Commerce. Some of these deal with demands from certain quarters that progressive Senators be given the opportunity to address the annual convention of the organization that takes place the latter part of this month in Atlantic City.

The proposal to hear Progressive senators involves two of these leaders. James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, early this week criticized the leadership of business men in dealing with the economic crisis and existing problems. William Butterworth, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, issued a statement saying that Mr. Couzens would be invited to address a session of the organization's convention.

Today, it was explained by officials of the program committee that Mr. Couzens would not be asked to speak, as the "program had already been arranged" and there was not an opening available. Mr. Couzens' office and friends bluntly replied that the officials of the chamber of commerce were "afraid" to have him address them.

From another Progressive Senator it was learned that his state chamber of commerce had written to him that they wanted him to address the convention of the national organization and that a formal invitation would reach him. That has been more than two weeks and he has as yet not heard from the national office of the Chamber of Commerce located in the capital. He expressed the view that like Mr. Couzens he would not be asked to speak.

Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in reply to charges that he favored wage reductions, issued a statement explaining that he did not advocate wage reduction but "staggering of employment." By spreading out wage payments to include the largest number of workers, he said, greater benefits would be derived. The object of his plan, he explained, was to keep the greatest number of workers employed.

Akron Rubber Industry Defends Wage Reduction As Necessary at Present

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AKRON, O., April 18—Spectacular growth of the rubber industry from 1910 to 1928, coupled with a shortage of man power, were contributing factors in sweeping wage advancements in the rubber industry, Hugh Allen, an official of the Goodyear Rubber Company, says in commenting upon recent wage adjustments announced by executives of the Goodrich and the Goodyear rubber concerns.

On the basis of figures compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board, the average wage in the rubber industry throughout the country is 63 cents per hour, whereas the average wage of the Goodyear company is 79 cents. Although the wage scale of the Goodrich and Firestone companies were not included in the board's report, it is believed that they compare closely with the Goodyear scale.

It is the opinion of the rubber companies' executives that while high wages were justified in times of prosperity, they cannot reasonably be shouldered now. Hence it is regarded as wiser to effect slight reductions and thus maintain Akron's competition with other parts of the country, rather than hold wages so high that other cities would obtain so much more of the business as to precipitate further layoffs in Akron, Mr. Allen points out.

A contrast of wage prices per hour with other industries shows that the average wage per hour in other industries is lower than for the rubber concerns in Akron. Business men generally agree that while a reduction in wages is unfortunate, Mr. Allen points out, such action is necessary and does not conflict with President Hoover's recommendation for maintaining present wage scales.

The average wage scale per hour in other industries as formulated by the National Industrial Conference Board, follows: Automobile, 68 cents; iron and steel, 66 cents; electrical manufacturing, 64 cents; paint and varnish, 61 cents; chemicals 55 cents; leather tanning, 53 cents; meat packing, 52 cents; boots and shoes, 44 cents; all other industries averaging 58 cents.

Corporations Profit In Spite of Depression

CLEVELAND, O., April 18 (AP)—Despite 1930's unemployment, depression and failures, the country's leading industrial corporations made better than 6 per cent profit on their capital investment, Ernst & Ernst, nation-wide firm of accountants, revealed today.

They showed that compared to depressions of previous decades, some of 1930's performances were astonishingly successful.

The analysis covered 407 representative corporations in 20 widely diversified branches of industry. It showed their 1930 average profits on capital investment were 6.49 per cent as compared with 1.39 per cent in the depression year of 1921.

On approximately the same basis of comparison these corporations had profits of 11.35 per cent in the "bonanza" year of 1929.

Residential Buildings Increase in New York

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—A sharp increase in residential building compared with a year ago is the bright spot on the hirozon of the building industry in the New York metropolitan area.

The season operations committee of the New York Building Congress reported yesterday that residential contracts awarded in the first quarter showed a 65 per cent increase over the comparable period a year ago, and was in sharp contrast with other types of construction, which declined to make a 21 per cent decrease for the quarter, compared with 1930.

RADIO FINDS PARTY LOST ON MOUNTAIN

MOSCOW, April 17 (By U. P.)—A rescue party was sent out today from Erivan to aid a hydro-meteorological expedition stranded on top of the Alagez Mountain, an extinct volcano in Armenia.

The Workers' Gazette said the party had been located after three days of intense "reconnoitering in the ether" by radios throughout the country.

MILITARY ATTACHÉ NAMED

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Lieut.-Col. Cortlandt Parker, son of Maj.-Gen. James Parker, retired, of Newport, R. I., today was designated military attaché to the American Embassy in London. He will relieve Col. John R. Thomas Jr. of Metropolis, Ill. Colonel Parker is on duty with the Seventy-eighth Division at Newark, N. J. Colonel Thomas, when relieved on Aug. 2, will join the Fifth Field Artillery at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

REBELS IN AZORES LOSE TWO ISLANDS

LISBON, Port., April 18 (AP)—It was officially announced last night that military operations were started against the rebels who revolted against the Lisbon Government in the Azores, and that the garrisons on the two islands, Graciosa and Sao Jorge, had surrendered.

The statement said government troops from the cruiser Carvalho Araujo and the destroyer Damao, who had been sent from here to put down the uprising, had occupied the islands and arrested the ringleaders of the insurgents. The naval vessels made a demonstration at the islands before the forces were landed.

The Carvalho Araujo later joined forces with the cruiser Vasco da Gama and moved to Horta, where preparations were made for an attack on the island of Terceira. The rebellion originated in the Madeira Islands 10 days ago and spread to the Azores.

WHITING WILLIAMS INDORSES DRY LAW

Whiting Williams, author and lecturer on industrial conditions, declared last night that the Eighteenth Amendment has greatly improved conditions during periods such as experienced this winter. Mr. Williams spoke at the second conference on unemployment held in Perkins Hall by the Women's Education and Industrial Union in joint session with the fourteenth annual meeting of the Boston Chapter, American Statistical Association.

He added that he found employment conditions improving, basing his claim on a recent observation tour in various cities, including Chicago and New York.

VILLAGE IN SHANTUNG REPORTED DESTROYED

TSINAN, Shantung, China, April 16 (AP)—Reports that 180 out of the 200 persons in a village near Tenghsien, Shantung, had been massacred by bandits were received here today. Advices said the bandits wiped out the village because its populace had opposed them on a previous occasion when they attempted to loot the settlement.

Southern Shantung and Northern Kiangsu provinces were reported to be suffering from an acute wave of banditry.

STUDENTS TO SETTLE IN INNER MONGOLIA

TOKYO (By U. P.)—Fifteen former students of the Colonization College, who completed the school's postgraduate course this spring, will leave during June for Inner Mongolia to settle among the Mongols as permanent residents.

All the youths are pledged to remain indefinitely in Mongolia and make their careers there. Each also is pledged to do his best to foster Mongol-Japanese commerce.

CRAIN INQUIRY NEXT WEEK TO EXTEND SCOPE

Will Go Into General Conduct of Office by the County Prosecutor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The broad lines of "general conduct" of the office of Thomas C. T. Crain, district attorney, against whom charges of laxity are being investigated by Judge Samuel Seabury, commissioner for Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, will be followed in public hearings next week. In a letter to Mr. Crain yesterday, John Kirkland Clark, counsel for Judge Seabury, amended the new specification to include "particular regard to the extent of the business and the manner of its conduct as to whether such conduct of said office was efficient or inefficient."

Consideration of the general administration of the district attorney's office will be subsequent, Mr. Clark explained, to the public hearing on Monday when alleged dilatory procedure in cases involving the city magistracy and stock swindling will be taken up. In the latter connection, a list of 15 specific cases was noted by Mr. Clark for defense action out of 53 called to Judge Seabury's attention by the securities bureau of the Attorney-General's office and involving some of the most spectacular business failures of the last year.

Formal protest against the latest specifications is expected Monday from Crain counsel, which has already characterized them as "even more vague and ambiguous than the most vague and general language that could be found in the charges themselves, leaving us at sea and unable to prepare to meet the unknown."

Meanwhile, Mayor James J. Walker, also facing removal on charges of official negligence, announced last night that the text of his defense would reach Governor Roosevelt on Monday. Its release for publication will be left to the Governor's discretion.

Richard B. Ganly, the fourth plain clothes patrolman to be tried on perjury indictments as a result of revelations before Judge Seabury in his investigation for the appellate division of the lower courts of Manhattan and the Bronx, was convicted in General Sessions court yesterday. He was dismissed from the police force several weeks ago after evidence adduced before Judge Seabury accused him of giving false testimony on a vice charge in women's court in January, 1929.

MEMORIAL TO HARDY NEAR THATCHED HOME

DORCHESTER, Eng., April 16 (AP)—A rough hewn, sturdy monument of native Cornish granite was unveiled here this afternoon in memory of the novelist Thomas Hardy. The monument is the gift of American admirers.

It was unveiled by Prof. J. Livingstone Lowes of Harvard University and Oxford, near the tiny thatched cottage in which Hardy was born and where he wrote "Under the Greenwood Tree" and "Far From the Madding Crowd." A score of prominent American residents of London and a crowd of villagers who knew and loved the novelist attended the ceremony, as well as Mrs. Hardy, widow of the novelist, and his only sister, Kate.

CANADA ASKED TO PEG EXPORT WHEAT PRICE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, April 18—That the Dominion Government should peg the price of wheat for export at 70 cents at the head of the lakes and for domestic use at $1.50 a bushel was the proposal made in Parliament by Dr. T. F. Donnelly, Liberal member for Willowbunch, Saskatchewan.

Dr. Donnelly declared that this would make a profit of 80 cents a bushel on the 50,000,000 bushels used in Canada, or $40,000,000, and thus remove the loss of around 10 cents a bushel on the wheat exported at below 70 cents. Moreover, he said, this policy would leave a little over, so that the farmer would receive a total of from 73 to 75 cents a bushel.

CANADA IMPROVES BALANCE OF TRADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, April 18—Canada's so-called "unfavorable balance of trade" in the fiscal year which ended on March 31 last amounted to $107,096,873. This was a reduction from the preceding fiscal year when the unfavorable balance was $127,981,214.

Canada's total trade amounted to $1,723,800,496. The total for the preceding fiscal year was $2,393,177,586, so that there was a decrease of $669,377,090 during the year just closed. Of the total trade figures, imports accounted for $906,807,285 on the fiscal year just ended, while exports, both foreign and domestic, had a value of $816,993,211.

BRITISH AIRMEN AID IRAK HUNT OUTLAW

BASRA, Irak, April 18 (AP)—An official communique today said British airplanes were working with units of the Irak Army in punitive operations agains the notorious outlaw, Shaikh Mahomond, who has been raiding the Irak border at the head of his tribesmen.

The communique said there had been "almost continuous royal airforce action" in the neighborhood of Sulaimini, Kurdistan. Operations are exceedingly difficult because of the wild mountain country and the ease with which the Kurdish brigands take refuge in remote strongholds.

Cotton Wins Help In South Carolina

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANDERSON, S. C.—The Southeastern Cotton Festival, first of its kind to be held in the State, closed its two-day display of articles and clothing constructed of the popular staple with a show and a ball.

Everyone connected with the event is enthusiastic over the success of the undertaking, and all departed with the conviction that "King Cotton" again reigns supreme in the Southland.

The event, designed to popularize and promote cotton goods in every possible way, but particularly as a wearing material, was featured by six cotton queens, representing as many southeastern states, riding on fleecy floats, who led a parade a mile and a half long through the business section of the city to the square, where the cotton pageant was held. There Gov. Ibra C. Blackwood, garbed in a natty cotton suit, congratulated those responsible for the enterprise upon its sweeping success.

COLBY COLLEGE GETS DEEDS OF NEW SITE

WATERVILLE, Me., April 18 (AP)—Colby College yesterday received deeds to 600 acres of land on which to build a new $3,500,000 educational plant. The land was bought by subscriptions of citizens desirous of retaining the institution in the city. Waterville has been its home for 100 years. The new site, in the western part of the city, was purchased for $100,000.

The formal presentation of the deeds was made an occasion for a public holiday, not only to observe the retention of the institution in Waterville but incidentally to commemorate the response of a city of but 15,000 people in raising the necessary funds.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES TRACTOR FAILURE

MOSCOW, April 18 (AP)—The newspaper Pravda in a severe editorial criticism published today says that the Soviet tractor plant at Stalingrad, one of the largest in the world, has "practically broken down" and has produced less than 3000 tractors during the last year instead of the 50,000 which is supposed to be its annual capacity.

The plant was built by Americans and the machinery is all American.

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STREET FLOOR

NEWSBOYS TO RUN BOSTON FOR DAY UNDER MAYOR

Burroughs Foundation Announces Plans for Week of Observances

Taking over the government of the city of Boston for a day, under the supervision of Mayor James M. Curley, will be an important activity in the observance of Newsboys' Week by the Harry E. Burroughs Newsboy Foundation, Boston, April 25 to May 2.

The entire foundation is to be turned over to one of the most extensive programs undertaken by the institution, according to information given out at the office. Numerous radiocasts and dances, and ping pong championship playoffs at the Metropolitan Theater, have been planned; also, visits to the Concord reformatory and the Charles Street jail, and a baseball game.

It will be on Saturday, April 25, the opening day, that the city government class of the foundation will take over the reins of municipal government and conduct the city's activities under the direction of Mayor Curley. The boys will sit in all department offices of the various executives.

During the week the scholarship class of 32 will travel to New York in a bus donated by the general manager of the Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway Company. Arriving there they will visit Adolph Ochs, publisher of the New York Times, and one of the foundation's stanchest friends. On April 29 the boys will present a musical review to be repeated during the week. The proceeds will be used for the foundation's summer colony.

Headquarters at 10 Somerset Street will remain open during the week that all interested in the welfare of the boys may visit and learn of the work being done to fit the youths to become better future citizens of Massachusetts.

Newsboys' Week finds the Foundation in excellent condition with a membership of 1000. Every youngster upon entering is questioned as to what he would like to do later in life. Opportunities are presented for group discussions of national and international questions, courses in printing in the shop where nearly all of the Foundation's work is done, courses in wood-working that include the making of model airplanes, boats and other things striking the individual's fancy, courses in sculpture, painting and drawing, and a thorough course in music.

"Don't" signs are not posted on the walls of the Foundation. The honor code prevails; the "respect for the other fellow's rights." The Foundation has its own police force of boys, but seldom is the force called upon to execute the laws of the institution.

PULPWOOD IMPORTS COMING TO PORTLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Me., April 18—More than 60,000 cords of pulpwood already have been chartered to come to Portland this summer and several thousand cords have yet to be contracted for, it was learned today. Of this amount the Oxford Paper Company is to bring 25,000 cords of wood from Nova Scotia ports, the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, 35,000 cords, and the S. D. Warren Company, 1000 cords.

The International Paper Company, the principal importer at this port, have thus far refused to make any statement regarding importation of wood for Maine mills, and is is believed that the delay in chartering wood has depended entirely on the situation in Russia.

PORT AUTHORITY HAS NEW CRAFT

To expedite the work of the Boston Port Authority in connection with surveys, investigations and inspections which the board is constantly being requested to make, the 26-foot cabin launch Gamecock has been secured by the board. The Gamecock is named for one of New England's earliest and finest clipper ships launched at Boston in 1850. The Gamecock will arrive in the harbor today and will be in charge of Capt. George P. Lord, marine supervisor of the Port Authority.

The vessel will dock at the Port Authority's landing on Battery Wharf and will carry the flag of the Port Authority, a yellow and white Colonial ship and seal on a blue background. It will be used to meet incoming vessels and to show the harbor facilities to guests of the State, city or port authorities.

Our Boston Joins With Boston Breeze

An arrangement by which the Boston Breeze, formerly the North Shore Breeze, absorbs Our Boston, a civic publication, has been announced by J. Alexander Lodge, editor and publisher of the Breeze. Subscribers to Our Boston are to receive the Breeze every week for the number of issues represented by their unexpired subscriptions.

Our Boston was started four and a half years ago as "an attempt to picture to ourselves our own particular city," in every phase, by the Women's Municipal League of the city. After the first two years it was published by the Our Boston Publishing Company. Miss Dorothy Worrell, originator and editor of Our Boston, will continue to edit the section.

The Boston Breeze was established in 1904 by its present publisher, Mr. Lodge. Last December it was expanded and its present title adopted. It is printed at Manchester, Mass., by the North Shore Press, of which Mr. Lodge is proprietor.

TEACHING OF EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL PLANNED

Methods of imparting facts to young people concerning the effects of alcohol on the human system, a phase of elementary school education which, it is charged, has been grossly neglected during the last 10 years, will be discussed in a round-table conference of educators to be held in the auditorium of the Payson Park Church in Belmont on Tuesday, April 28, it was announced today through the education department of the Anti-Saloon League. It is the first gathering of its kind to be held in or near Boston.

The conference will be divided into sessions for the churches, schools and Sunday schools. Prominent educators and churchmen will speak during each session. Miss Doris L. Rutledge of the league's education department has organized the conference.

DETOUR SIGNS TO AID IN RELIEVING TRAFFIC

For the first time since the beginning of the famous Patriots' Day Marathon races, streets and roads in Brookline and Boston will be marked with detour signs so that motorists traveling in the vicinity of the route traversed by the runners will not be inconvenienced by heavy traffic delays, Harry F. Stoddard, manager of the Boston Automobile Club announced today. About 200 detour signs, 21 by 28 inches in size, have been prepared, routing the motorists to various points without crossing the path of the Hopkinton to Boston runners.

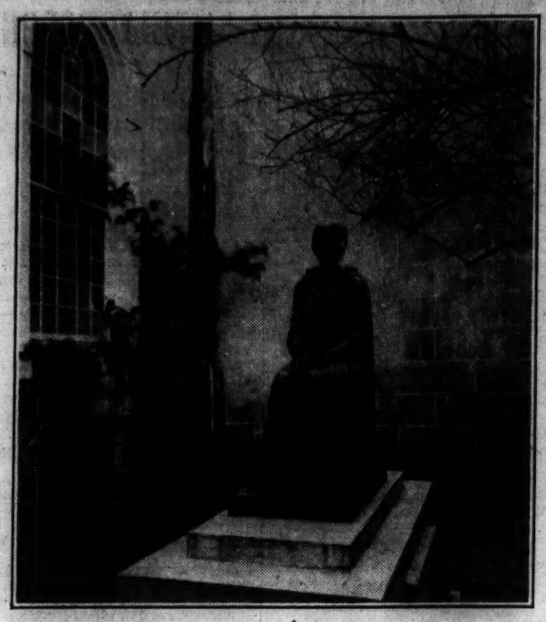
Town authorities in Brookline, Boston traffic officials and the State Department of Public Works contributed to the work of rerouting traffic. The detour signs will be posted next Monday between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock.

STATE TO EXPEND $8,500,000 ON ROADS

CONCORD, N. H., April 18 (AP)—Expenditures on New Hampshire State highways during 1931 will total $8,500,000, the State Highway Department reported today. Over $7,000,000 will be taken from state funds. The cities and towns will contribute the remainder.

The highway department's program includes construction of approximately 50 miles of trunk line system and construction and improvement of over 100 miles of the feeder system of state-aid roads. In addition, there will be about 40 special highway projects made available through special legislative action. Twenty miles of the Daniel Webster Highway will be reconstructed.

Acadians From Nova Scotia Visit Kinsmen in Louisiana



Monument to Evangeline to Be Unveiled at St. Martinville as Part of Program 200 Years After People Were Driven From Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. MARTINVILLE, La., April 18—About 200 years ago, the most pathetic pilgrimage in American history began. It has been nearly two centuries since the Acadians of Nova Scotia were driven from their peaceful lands to become homeless wanderers, many to settle in Louisiana.

Today, in this little town in Louisiana's quiet Teche country, an echo of that event is sounding. Again Acadians from Nova Scotia have come here. But this time, shattered families are being united. Two nations are being joined by Acadian hands and the symbol of the Acadian exodus is being honored.

Though they missed the boat on which the original Acadians came to Louisiana, a party of 150 Acadians has come from far-off Nova Scotia for a visit to the banks of Bayou Teche and their Louisiana kinsmen. They are being royally entertained by their distant cousins, these descendants of common ancestors among the 14,000 who were torn from their firesides in 1755. Fêtes, barbecues, dances, speeches and receptions were planned along Bayou Teche.

The Nova Scotians join the Acadians of Louisiana at the unveiling here of a life-size statue of the Maid of Grand Pré, heroine of Langfellow's famous narrative poem. Evangeline, whose real name was Emmeline la Biche, actually lived, the Acadians claim. Many of the descendants of her "Gabriel,"—Louis Arceneaux in real life—live here today.

Evangeline has become to the Acadians the epitome of all their sufferings, their romance and their faith. Plans have been made to unveil the statue to her tomorrow afternoon by Monsignor J. A. Richard, Acadian Roman Catholic Bishop of Verdun, Canada. Speakers announced include Gov. Huey P. Long of Louisiana; Maurice de Simonin, French consul at New Orleans; Judge Arthur T. Le Blanc of the New Brunswick Supreme Court; Bishop J. H. Prudhomme of Prince Albert, Sask.; Monsignor Camille Roy of Quebec; and Omer Heroux, editor of Ledevoir, Montreal newspaper published in French.

The Nova Scotia party is returning a visit made by Louisiana "cajuns" last year to the homeland of their ancestors in and around Grand Pré.

Girls of the visiting party here wear kirtles and caps of homespun; the costumes their grandmothers' grandmothers wore when they were thrust from their homes by Governor Lawrence's deportation decree. They have been met by Acadian girls of Louisiana, wearing almost identically the same costumes, for the exiled Acadians who settled along Bayou Teche 10 years after they became wanderers from Grand Pre have preserved their racial integrity, their speech and their weaving ability almost intact.

The Canadian emissaries return to New Orleans following their tour of the Teche country. Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley and city officials plan to receive them at City Hall, and the city will banquet them the next Tuesday night.

Master of ceremonies for the entire visit is Dudley J. LeBlanc of the Louisiana Public Service Commission and president of the Associaton of Louisana Acadians.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight; moderate fresh to northwest winds, becoming southerly Sunday afternoon.

Steamship Lanes: Moderate northwest winds and partly overcast weather to the Grand Banks.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds and fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; cooler in southwest portions tonight and Sunday; rising temperature in the interior Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight, with rising temperature in north portions Sunday.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight with light frost.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Apr.18	Max. Apr.17		8 a.m. Apr.18	Max. Apr.17
Albany	50	60	Memphis	68	87
Atlantic City	58	58	Miami	74	78
Boston	54	73	Montreal	48	64
Buffalo	42	60	Nantucket	50	54
Calgary	21	..	New Orleans	66	84
Charleston	66	70	New York	52	68
Chicago	52	62	Philadelphia	56	72
Denver	52	74	Pittsburgh	50	66
Des Moines	56	78	Portland, Me.	50	50
Eastport	42	50	Portland, Ore.	36	54
Galveston	66	80	San Francisco	50	64
Hatteras	62	70	St. Louis	60	74
Helena	34	70	St. Paul	58	76
Jacksonville	64	72	Seattle	40	52
Kansas City	60	72	Tampa	66	70
Los Angeles	62	80	Washington	60	78

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 11:38 p. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:58 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Square and Compass Club: Motion picture program, clubhouse, 448 Beacon Street, 8.

Statler Hotel: Dinner dance, Forty and Eight Society, ballroom. Dinner, Cushing Academy Alumni Association, Parlor A.

Republican Club of Massachusetts: Dinner; Col. Henry A. Anderson of Richmond, member, Wickersham Commission, speaker; ballroom and foyer, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Old North Church: Patriotic service with Robert Luce, speaker, Salem Street, 8.

Modern Homes Show, Boston Garden, until 10:30, through April 22.

Theaters

Shubert—Ed Wynn in "Simple Simon," 8:30.
Plymouth—"The Patch," 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Windmills and Tulips Mean—Holland," by Miss Mary L. Weston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30.

Symphony Hall: Meeting, Community Church of Boston; address, "What Is the Use of Religion, Anyhow?" by Prof. William E. Hocking, Harvard University; musical program, 10:30.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "Lexington and April 19, 1775," by Edwin B. Haskell, 3:00; lecture on "Jewish Music, Part II, Sacred Music," by Prof. S. Brassievsky, with music by Boston Jewish Choral Society, 8; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Sunday morning splash, natatorium, 9. Dormitory breakfast, Cafeteria, 9:30. Meeting, Caper Club, Walls Room, 3:45. Meeting, International Cosmopolitan Club, 6.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, Goodwill Committee of Poles, State Suite, 7.

Patriotic celebrations, including rides of Paul Revere and William Dawes Jr., in commemoration of Patriots' Day.

EVENTS MONDAY

Modern Homes Show, Boston Garden, 1 to 10:30, through April 22.

Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution: Meeting and luncheon, Loring-Greenough mansion, Jamaica Plain, begins 11.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Tenth in lecture series on "The History of the Art of Building," by Thomas F. McSweeney, auspices department of building and construction; Room 1-134, M. I. T., 10 to 12.

New England Women's Club: Lecture on "Peabody Home for Crippled Children," by Mrs. Alice G. Brown; and "What Happens at the City Gates," by Miss Marjorie Warren; Hotel Kenmore, Commonwealth Avenue, 2:30.

Meeting, Boston Congregational ministers, with discussions on issues of coming National Council; Pilgrim Hall, 11.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Bus from Mattapan Square for Blue Hills trip, 10.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, April 19, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Vladimir Horowitz, pianist.

Tuesday afternoon, April 21, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, April 21, at the Museum of Fine Arts, a Symphony concert directed by Arthur Fiedler.

Thursday evening, April 23, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Roland Hayes.

Friday afternoon, April 24, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 25, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Monday evening, April 27, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, May 1, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, May 2, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, May 3, in the South End Branch of the Public Library, a concert by the Gordon String Quartet.

Sunday evening, May 3, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, Copley Square, a concert by the Gordon String Quartet.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Blot prints by Alexander Cozens. Loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood, Millet drawings, early Italian engravings. Memorial exhibition of the works of Charles Grady; recent gift of drawings by John S. Sargent.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Loan exhibition of still life painting. Through April 30. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, first editions of Daniel Defoe's works. In the Exhibition Room, water colors by Charles W. Hudson. Through April 19.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Colin Campbell Cooper, N. A. Through April 18. Etchings by Marguerite Kirmse.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by 30 American artists. Through April 30.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by Agnes A. Abbot. Aquatints by Prescott M. M. Jones. Drypoints by Harry A. Vincent. Water color character sketches by Grace Kenyon. Decorative panels by Jack Perkins. Through April 23.

Jordan Marsh "Opportunity Gallery"—Oils, water colors and etchings by Boston artists.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 394 Boylston Street—Water colors, oils and drawings by Thomas Thorne and Ray W. Skolfield.

Schervee Studios, 663 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in architecture.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

State Building For Fair Defeated

Proposals for a state industrial and agricultural building on the grounds of the Topsfield Fair were blocked in the Senate yesterday when an adverse committee report was accepted on a measure which provided for the construction.

At the same session, the Senate passed a bill to make golf playing lawful on Sunday other than on miniature courses.

A special commission of seven members to study and revise laws relating to zoning, planning, regulation of billboards and other advertising devices was recommended by the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs yesterday.

The bill reported by the committee provided that the commission be composed of two members of the Senate, three members of the House, to be selected by their respective presidents, and two appointees of the Governor. The commission would be asked to report not later than Dec. 1 of this year.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH, (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m.

Humane Trapping Council Organized

Formation of the Humane Trapping Council to safeguard the interests of the anti-steel-trap law is announced by Frank H. Washburn Jr., president of the new organization. It is the hope of the council ultimately to supersede the Anti-Steel-Trap League of Massachusetts Inc., which, Mr. Washburn says, "wishes to leave the victory it won at the last elections in hands competent to protect it."

Mr. Washburn says that the law, which went into effect last December, has achieved a substantial measure of success in abolishing the cruelty connected with trapping, despite what he termed "a hostile attitude on the part of the state division of fisheries and game," which is the enforcement body.

Humane Trapping Council," Mr. Washburn said, "seeks to enlist the aid of all who united to enact this great piece of humane legislation. Its work will be both protective and educational. Violators of the law must be made to respect it, and at the same time trappers who are not too prejudiced to learn must be instructed in the use of practical humane traps. It is intended that the council shall function in the same manner toward this law as the animal welfare societies do with respect to laws relating to domestic animals."

RECKLESS DRIVERS TO LOSE LICENSES

Automobile drivers were warned by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles today that reckless driving over the holiday weekend would be punishable by revocation of licenses. The comparatively few careless operators on the road must be deprived of the right to drive in order to protect the thousands of law-abiding citizens, he said.

Recklessness, as described by the registrar, constituted cutting out of long lines of cars, passing on curves, impatient driving, speeding, inattention, and the "mad folly" of driving after drinking. One of the best ways to show patriotism on Patriot's Day is "to drive sanely," the registrar declared.

HENRY SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 18 (AP)—The American trustees of the Charles and Julia Henry fund scholarships yesterday awarded the first Henry scholarships of $2500 a year for American students to John Albion Norton, Yale 1931, of Mount Hermon, Mass., and William Ward Foshay, Harvard 1931, of Port Chester, N. Y., who will go to Oxford University; and to William David Behnke, Yale 1931, of Rivera, Calif., and David Demarest Lloyd, Harvard 1931, of Plainfield, N. J., who will go to Cambridge University.

Penalty in Effect For Forest Fires

Tossing of any lighted substance upon forest land is now punishable by fines in Massachusetts, William A. L. Bazeley, Commissioner of Forestry, warned in a report made public today in which he asked the cooperation of every citizen in preventing forest and grass fires.

The new law, which establishes a maximum fine of $25 for the careless abandonment of any substance which might cause fires, was enacted last year, but this spring is the first opportunity the department has had to enforce it, the commissioner declared.

Last year, he said, 800 roadside fires burned over 30,000 acres as a result of the careless discarding of smoking material. State, city and town police have been called upon to enforce the law strictly.

SCHOOL GROUPS OFF FOR WASHINGTON

School children, nearly 800 strong, left for Washington, D. C., last night on the steamer Boston of the Eastern Steamship Lines. Delegations from Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine are included in the group. Another party leaves for Washington tonight, connecting with the first party in Washington. Eighty Girl Scouts from Belmont and Lexington are also going to the capital city.

The first party will arrive in Washington tonight. The children will take a train in New York for Washington, stopping at Philadelphia to visit Independence Hall.

METHODIST HOME PROJECT INDORSED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 18 (AP)—The New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the laymen's council, meeting in joint session here yesterday morning, voted support of the New England Deaconess Association in its efforts to establish a Methodist home for the aged at Attleboro Springs, Attleboro, Mass.

The Attleboro property was given to the foreign missions board some years ago, and since that time the board expended $100,000 before giving it to the association to operate, four years ago.

INDIA UNITES IN BON VOYAGE TO LORD IRWIN

Powers of Viceregal Post Relinquished by Him to Lord Willingdon

BOMBAY, India, April 18 (AP)—Lord Irwin today relinquished his high post of Viceroy in India to Lord Willingdon, former Governor-General of Canada.

The British of Bombay and India, aided by many Indians of all creeds and races, participated in an impressive and affecting farewell to Lord Irwin as he stepped down from five years in power in India and sailed for England.

Indian princes, high government officials, civilians, military, and ecclesiastical dignitaries and great crowds of the rank and file assembled at the Arch, sometimes called the Gateway to India, to bid him bon voyage.

Many of them expressed the opinion that the retiring Viceroy, although possibly far from having been India's greatest supreme official, at least was one of the country's most human, unpretentious and sincere officers.

Unlike some of his predecessors, Lord Irwin abhorred pomp and lived and worked comparatively unostentatiously, preferring to deal with men and affairs in terms of human values rather than on the basis of cold, official conventionality.

One of the men most affected by his departure today was possibly his greatest political enemy, Mahatma Gandhi. The two, throughout the animosities raised by the civil disobedience campaign, remained firm personal friends.

"I shall see you in London at the second round-table conference," Lord Irwin said to Gandhi in good-by.

Lord Irwin and Lady Irwin drove in an open state coach through the streets of Bombay to the Arch, eliciting here and there cheers from Bombay's highly nationalistic population which gathered to watch, although there was wide and full realization that the departing Viceroy had been responsible for the jailing of thousands of their numbers.

Lord Willingdon took the oath of office at 4:35 p. m Lord Willingdon formerly was Governor of Bombay Presidency and Madras.

MISSOURI RAISES INCOME TAX

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., April 18—Gov. Henry S. Caulfield has signed a new income tax bill. It will increase income taxes on a graduated scale to raise an additional $5,500,000 annually for rehabilitation of the State's penal, educational and eleemosynary institutions.

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SPORT: Two 18-hole Golf courses near the City; International races, Polo matches, shooting, fishing, excellent water-sports.
SURROUNDINGS: The wooded hills of the Vienna Forest reach down to the suburbs. Motorbuses to all points, starting from the Opera.
PROSPECTUS and INFORMATION at the leading tourist offices and the Austrian official agencies: NEW YORK: 400 Madison Avenue; PARIS: 1, Boulevard Hausmann; also at the leading Viennese Hotels: BRISTOL, GRAND and HAMMERAND.
COMMERCIAL INFORMATION: Chamber of Commerce, Export Department.

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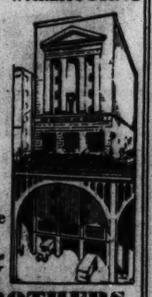
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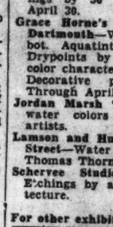
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PATIENCE URGED WITH LOVE IN TEACHING BLIND

Dr. Herodek Says Students Should Gain Confidence to Move About Freely

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 18—Education of the blind should give them a fundamental confidence in being able to move about freely through their sense of touch, according to Dr. Carl Herodek, director of the Royal Institute for the Blind at Budapest, Hungary. The institute, which is a state institution, receives blind children from five to 18 years of age, and is doing distinctive work in this field, according to delegates to the World Conference on Work for the Blind, which adjourned here yesterday.

"Patience and love for the blind children must be the dominating factors in all efforts to educate them," Dr. Herodek said. "In Hungary the state takes care of the education of all such children, although attendance at the institutions for that purpose is not compulsory. The teachers are specially trained for four years.

"The children are taught to read Braille and embossed Latin letters, to write according to the Heblot method, and study other subjects that would be included in an elementary school in this country. When they leave the school at 18 years of age, they have not only this elementary education, but have already learned a trade by which they can aid in supporting themselves.

"A local social service organization finds employment for graduates of the institute and those who are very bright and skilful frequently work in competition with sighted persons and can support themselves under general economic conditions. The business depression at the present time, however, has worked a hardship on these persons, as it has increased competition and reduced opportunities for employment."

Dr. Herodek said he was much impressed with the comforts and aids which the blind in this country enjoy. He has observed many practices here which would be of great advantage to blind persons in Hungary, he added, but economic conditions there will make it impossible to take advantage of them at the present time.

The institute was founded in 1825, he said, and is well organized, but lack of funds is hindering the development of many practical features of the work that would be necessary to keep abreast of the most modern methods of providing for the blind.

Ecker Finds Signs of Trade Upswing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 17—The United States is "just about six months late" in recognizing the signs of returning prosperity, as it was six months behind time in seeing the approaching slump, according to Frederick H. Ecker, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, speaking at a dinner at the Astor Hotel last night which closed a three-day meeting of officers, district managers and field representatives of the company.

"Neither prosperity nor depression is an overnight proposition," Mr. Ecker told his official family. "At the very time when we seem to be experiencing the one in the greatest measure, the other usually is in the making.

"In mid-year of 1929 it seemed that we were more prosperous than at any other period in our history and that the balloon was still going up, yet economists and statisticians have given actual proof that business was beginning to slacken about the same time we had become convinced that prosperity never would end. For six months, probably, the turn of the business cycle was gathering momentum before anyone awoke to the fact.

"I wonder if we aren't just about six months behind in our outlook today? By that I don't mean to make a flat prediction that we will be in full flush of another prosperous era in half a year's time, yet there is no question but that we are going to work back to an even better level than before—no question but that a revival is in the making."

Steel Pension Plan Up to Stockholders

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 17—A revised pension plan that would automatically retire executives of the United States Steel Corporation at the age of 70 years will be submitted to the stockholders for ratification at their annual meeting on April 20. The author of the plan is Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the Finance Committee of the corporation.

The first of the higher executives to be retired under the plan if adopted, will be James A. Farrell, president and one of the highest paid business executives in the United States. Mr. Farrell would be scheduled to retire on Feb. 15, 1933. The proposed scheme makes retirement at 70 compulsory, although executives may retire at 65 at their own request to be retired under the plan, if superior officers at that age.

It is provided that each pensioner shall receive 1 per cent of the average annual salary received during the last 10 years of employment, multiplied by the number of years he has served. Payments covering these pensions are to be made from the United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund, established in 1910.

Speaker Sustained In Canadian Split

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, April 18—The first division of the present session of Parliament occurred Thursday when Peter Heenan, former Minister of Labor, appealed from the Speaker's ruling.

Mr. Heenan had drawn the members' attention to reports of riots in Winnipeg and of an assurance having been given to the unemployed of the Manitoba capital that a Dominion provincial conference would be called to discuss the matter of unemployment insurance and asked the Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, if this was so.

Mr. Bennett countered by asking, in view of the fact that the Liberals had been in power nine years without calling such a conference, if they expected the present Government, in power only a few months, to summon one while Parliament was in session. Mr. Heenan then attempted to force the issue by moving the adjournment of the House in order "to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance."

The Speaker, George Black of the Yukon, thought it was not an urgent matter and ruled it out of order. The House sustained the Speaker by a vote of 82 to 56, the opposition groups, with the exception of one Farmer member, voting against the ruling.

Canadian Border Travel Increases

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

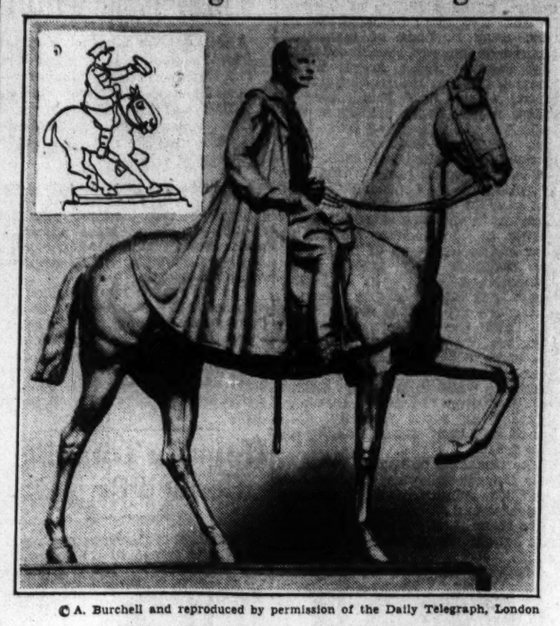
WASHINGTON, April 18—Tourist travel between Canada and the United States was greatly increased in 1930 in spite of unfavorable economic situations in both countries, it was reported today to the Department of Commerce by Harvey A. Sweetser, its Ottawa trade commissioner.

The number of foreign cars entering Canada for touring purposes exceeded 1929 entries by 900,000. Cars leaving Canada for the United States increased 127,000.

A total of 5,409,000 foreign cars entered the Dominion on various classes of permits. More than 4,000,000 of them were in the 24-hour class which includes border visitors and commuters, but 1,297,000 were in the bonafide tourist class.

The number of Canadian automobiles leaving Canada for the purpose of touring in the United States rose materially during the year to 746,900, as compared with 619,000 in 1929, an increase of 127,000 that is credited very largely to Ontario and British Columbia points which account for more than 60 per cent of the traffic.

'Here's Your Cap, General,' Proposed For Missing Feature of Haig Statue



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THE MUCH-CRITICIZED STATUE OF EARL HAIG

Inset Shows Design for Supplementary Statue of an Orderly, Bearing the Cap of the Distinguished Soldier, Which Brig.-Gen. H. R. Hedlam Would Have Placed Behind That of Earl Haig.

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A companion statue of an orderly riding up to restore the cap Field Marshal Lord Haig always wore, but which is missing in the much-criticized memorial design approved by the Office of Works, is proposed by Brig.-Gen. H. R. Headlam in a letter to the Daily Telegraph, published here.

Brigadier-General Headlam, writes that the absence of a cap seems to him "an absurdly small detail to take exception to. Officers riding thoroughbred horses of the type represented in the statue might well lose their headgear."

The matter, however, "could easily be put right," Brigadier-General Headlam continues. "Lord Haig always had an orderly riding behind him. I suggest that a statue of this orderly should be erected immediately behind the proposed statue of the Field Marshal and I enclose a design for it.

"It will be noted that the orderly is carrying the Field Marshal's cap and is riding a coarser type of animal than the beautiful creature depicted in Mr. Hardiman's masterpiece. P. S.—Do continue your agitation to prevent this statue being foisted on London."

In spite of this and many other protests, the Office of Works has decided to proceed with the design. Opponents contend that the proposed statue will portray neither Lord Haig nor the thoroughbred horse which he habitually rode. Those in favor say posterity which knew him not will be content with a symbolical Roman charger, and a symbolical soldier without a cap, which he always wore, and with a cape of a type which he never wore.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Shows Big Growth in Three Decades

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 109 in the Series

The fellow who said, "You can't eat your cake and have it, too," evidently wasn't employed by a biscuit company.

In the last few decades there has been an astounding increase in the number, kind and variety of those toothsome delicacies put out by the manufacturing bakers, which go under the generic name of biscuits.

The public is eating those biscuits and having more, too, taking the bit between the teeth, so to speak, and buying more freely year by year. A beneficiary of the growing demand for such prepared edible products is the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, second largest unit in the industry.

Now in its twenty-ninth year, the business has been built up through the merit of its goods and effectiveness of its management until its products, 350 varieties of biscuits, crackers, cookies, etc., are probably as widely known as those of its chief and much larger competitor.

Especially has the company made notable progress in recent years through important acquisitions, though expansion was almost wholly from within for about 15 years.

In 1927 it bought the Peerless Biscuit Company in Pittsburgh, Pa., the same year the land and building of the Boston Bakery and the stock of the Queens Realty Company, Inc., which owns the building occupied by the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company in Long Island City, N. Y.

Coast-to-Coast Distributor

In 1929 it acquired all of the outstanding stock of the Green & Green Company, Dayton, O., makers of the "Edgemont" brand of biscuit specialties, and later spent nearly three-quarters of a million doubling the capacity of that plant. In 1930 it bought the Tru-Blu Biscuit Company, with plants located on the Pacific coast, and in the same year the Schust Company of Saginam, Mich., also makers of biscuit.

Expansion in 1931 has thus far consisted in the purchase of a flour mill at Grafton, O., previously leased, and of the Standard Biscuit Company of San Francisco.

Today Loose-Wiles is a $30,000,000 concern, with plants at Long Island City, N. Y., Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Chicago, Minneapolis, Boston, Dallas, Pittsburgh, Pa., Saginaw, Mich., Portland and Spokane, Ore., Seattle, Wash., Dayton, O., and Chelsea, Mass.

In most cases properties are all owned and have railroad sidings which afford adequate shipping facilities.

Branches have been established in more than 100 cities, all a part of a complete and thoroughly modern merchandising system, stocked directly from its nation-wide chain of factories, and giving rapid delivery service to retailers throughout the country.

At Long Island City the company has one of the finest cracker plants in the world, which because of the big area enclosed in glass has become known as "The Bakery of a Thousand Windows," and is the basis for the trade name, "Sunshine Biscuits," by which its products are known.

The company will undoubtedly expand its operations as business permits or when other properties are obtainable at advantageous terms, as was the case this year with the San Francisco company purchased.

Earning Power Rising

The management has kept plants at a high degree of efficiency, plowing back into property a substantial percentage of earnings each year through a liberal policy as regards depreciation of plant and equipment.

Production costs have been reduced steadily by the installation of automatic and labor-saving machinery, and though the margin of profit cannot be determined, since sales volume is not reported, net income has increased with notable consistency in the last 10 years until 1930.

The present low cost of wheat and sugar is of big benefit to biscuit and cookie manufacturers whose prices do not vary so readily as do those of the raw products used.

Since the depression of 1921, when Loose-Wiles profits fell off sharply, net has shown steady increases. The average annual gain has been around 20 per cent, reaching a peak in 1929, with net income of $2,714,865 or $4.88 a share, a gain of about $400,000 over 1928 which in turn showed an increase of $400,000 over 1927.

A comparison of results in the two depression years, 1921 and 1930, shows that net profits in the latter were 1200 per cent greater.

Net earnings last year of $2,457,034 were equal after preferred dividends to $3.99 a share on 548,303 shares, a decline from 1929 of 9.5 per cent, but a gain over 1928 of 8 per cent and of 28 per cent over 1927.

Sound Financial Condition

The accompanying table shows the growth in the last 10 years:

	Net Income	*Earned a Common Share	Surplus
1921	$208,773	..	†$428,052
1922	820,968	$4.65	117,338
1923	914,325	5.87	39,825
1924	1,177,204	9.30	314,000
1925	1,413,096	12.27	831,511
1926	1,662,823	15.43	1,084,304
1927	1,910,698	3.18	1,041,990
1928	2,318,714	4.07	1,087,323
1929	2,714,865	4.88	1,116,665
1930	2,457,034	3.99	574,082

†Deficit. *On stock outstanding at end of year.

The company is in sound financial condition, with current assets of $9,265,500 and current liabilities of $2,206,000 as of Dec. 31, 1930. The working capital of $7,059,000 compared with $6,244,000 the year before. Cash of $2,114,888 was $650,000 larger than at the end of 1929.

Inventories which have been kept between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 for a number of years were down about $300,000 to $3,487,385. Bank borrowings to buy common stock for resale to employees were reduced during the year by $410,000 to $1,040,000.

Funded debt is only $930,000, while total property, less depreciation, was carried at $18,287,000, an increase last year of $885,000. Preferred stock outstanding of 38,743 shares is gradually being reduced through a sinking fund of $150,000 taken out of earnings before payment of common dividends each year and applied to the purchase of the senior issue at not more than $120 a share. Since 1923 the company has retired $363,700 par value of preferred, and converted 20,000 shares of second preferred into common.

There is outstanding 548,303 shares of common, par $25, reduced from $100 par by issuing four shares for one in 1927. In the same year a stock dividend of 25 per cent was declared, and the increased stock placed on a $1.60 annual basis.

On May 1, 1929, the rate was increased to $2.60 a year and extra dividends of 10 cents quarterly have been since paid, so that the stock may be considered as virtually on a $3 annual dividend basis.

Figuring on a $3 dividend rate, the company is paying out after preferred dividends about 75 per cent of its net earnings. This is a generous policy and, considering the stability of the business, regarded as not unconservative.

The stock does not fluctuate widely, the high this year being 54⅞ and the low 43¾. At current levels of 50 the yield on a $3 basis is 6 per cent and on the regular dividend of $2.60 is about 5.2 per cent.

Travel Posters Of World on View

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 17—A notable collection of travel posters, assembled over a period of nine years by Miss Winifred Guy of England, is being displayed here by Lord & Taylor. The exhibition will continue through April 23. The posters come from all continents.

Miss Guy had her first introduction to posters as a means of teaching geography, and this, in turn, became a hobby, until she had obtained 500 works of this character, including some specimens contributed by the Prince of Wales.

Art posters in which the advertising content is reduced to a negligible proportion depict the golf courses of Scotland, the Shakespeare country of England, the Swiss Alps and the semi-tropical verdure of New Zealand. There are tinted and enlarged photographs which portray waterfalls, gorges and other scenic effects, or natives in the South Seas. Posters portraying Niagara Falls, the American River Canyon, the Grand Canyon, Alaska and the Yellowstone National Park are among the American exhibits displayed.

A reproduction of the Taj Mahal in India, in pasteboard, is one of the features of the exhibit, which includes also a model of one of the Hudson type passenger locomotives of the New York Central Lines and an airplane of Colonial Airways.

A model of the steamship Caledonia of the Anchor Line also is shown. Comparison of the art poster work of various transportation lines is afforded by the display.

Red Cross Told To Set High Goal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 17—A drive to bring Red Cross membership to 7,000,000 in order to help defray additional costs due to drought relief activities during last winter and spring, was recommended at the last session of the national convention closing here today.

The Red Cross at present has 4,130,000 members. If a total of 7,000,000 could be reached, annual dues would be sufficient, it was thought, to relieve the strain put on the finances of the organization by heavy relief expenditures in the drought-stricken areas.

The convention, officials said, was the best attended in 10 years. They expressed satisfaction over the enthusiasm expressed by delegates for the future program of the American Red Cross.

Members of the central committee for the following year were elected as follows: Mrs. Frank V. Hammer, St. Louis; Samuel Knight, San Francisco; Cornelius N. Bliss, New York, and Eliot Wadsworth, Boston, Mass.

CONGO TERRACES CALLED BIG LINK IN ANTHROPOLOGY

Explorers Find Traces of Earliest Known Iron Manufacturing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af. — Prof. Raymond A. Dart, discoverer of the famous Taungs skull, on his return to Johannesburg after a 10-months exploration of various parts of South Africa, stressed the need for investigating the terraces along the Congo for discoveries of primitive human types like the "Rhodesian man."

These terraces may yield other still more primitive types linking the "Rhodesian man" with the earlier Taungs skull, Professor Dart declared.

"The terraces along the Congo," he continued, "will probably be found to correspond with the terraces of the Vaal River, and those in Europe. Like those terraces, they are littered with hundreds and thousands of stone implements. It is probable that like those terraces they are filled with fossilized prehistoric remains."

Professor Dart has spent a large portion of his time with the Italian natural scientific expedition under Commander Gatti, which has been engaged in researches in Northern Rhodesia and the Congo.

"It has been a wonderful and unforgettable experience to see Africa, as it were, in cross section," he says of that expedition. "We found in Rhodesia, near Broken Hill, the first ancient manganese mine that has ever been discovered. We feel that this mine in northern Rhodesia was certainly exploited by some highly civilized people because the science of mining is entirely unknown to any of the Bantu races living in South Africa today.

"We found traces of the earliest known enterprise in the manufacture of iron. We found furnace sites and furnace refuse, indications of the existence of a very ancient iron smelting foundry.

"We feel that the information gathered has provided evidence which must be taken into account in arriving at a final solution of the problem of the 'Rhodesian man.' These discoveries definitely indicate the presence of the influence of higher civilizations in the Stone Age era of southern Africa before the Bantu ever arrived in these parts, and at a time when the country was occupied only by Bushmen.

"While crossing through Katanga, I had ample opportunities of visiting ancient copper mines and was able to appreciate the amazing amount of prehistoric copper mining, and recognize that industry in the mining of copper was of infinitely greater extent in tonnage and in value than the ancient Rhodesian gold mining industry.

"This again is an indication of the fact that the Bantus were not concerned to any appreciable extent in the exploitation of copper or gold or tin or manganese.

"My experiences have confirmed me in the opinion that the anthropology of the rest of the world will never be satisfactorily understood until we have probed Africa in far greater detail for comprehension of the geology of the human period."

South Progresses In Helping Cotton

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANDERSON, S. C., April 14—With the close of the recent two-day southeastern cotton festival, in which all states east of the Mississippi River participated, leaders in the movement for greater consumption of cotton products expressed themselves as pleased with the enthusiastic response with which a throng estimated at 50,000 people greeted the varied program.

A parade a mile long, led by cotton-decorated floats, six of which bore cotton queens of six southeastern states, a cotton pageant and an address by Gov. Ibra C. Blackwood were the high lights of the program.

Gov. Ibra C. Blackwood, whose costume was of cotton, even to hat and shoes, declared the festival to be the most important event within the scope of his experience.

The Governor paid a high compliment to the women of Anderson in starting the movement to encourage the consumption of more foodstuffs that are produced in the Palmetto State.

Japan Seeks Press Freedom in China

TOKYO, April 17 (AP)—Representative Japanese newspapers constituting the Shimbun Rengo, an agency organized as the Associated Press is in the United States, held a conference April 16 and adopted resolutions protesting against what they termed the Chinese Government's "oppression of Japanese newspapermen in China, particularly Shimbun Rengo's correspondents."

Foreign Minister Shidehara has been requested by the Japanese newspapers to protest against the action of the Chinese Government in preventing Japanese journalists from using telephonic and telegraphic facilities in China.

Chinese authorities unofficially requested, so Shimbun Rengo states, that the chief correspondent of that organization at Nanking be replaced. Shimbun Rengo refused and Chinese authorities are said to have issued orders preventing Shimbun Rengo correspondents throughout China from using telephonic and telegraphic facilities without assigning a reason why they wish to do so.

Primitive Worship of Serpents Revealed in Recent Excavations Made at Cnossus

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—Sir Arthur Evans, the famous British excavator, during his short stay in Athens late in March gave an interesting lecture at the British Archaeological School describing his excavations at Cnossus. These, he said, had furnished him with new ideas for the restoration of the Palace of Minos, established fresh links between the Mycenian and the Cretan civilizations, and thrown light upon the character of the primitive worship of mankind.

Among several others, Sir Arthur mentioned the important discovery of two new wells, or "Koulouries" (rolls), as the natives call them, which contained numerous relics of colored pottery coming down from the Middle Minoan Period. Apart from these, the lecturer dug out a series of entirely new earthenware objects. On the neck of a vase, dating back to 1900 B. C. were engraved the signs of the Minoan linear writing.

But the most interesting discovery, in the excavator's opinion, was the chamber of a private house, which contained the remnants of some 40 vases and other objects, evidently consecrated to the family worship of serpents considered as the "mother of the house."

The débris which served for the entertainment and the worship of reptiles was of many varieties. On a few of them the serpents themselves were cast or molded; one of the objects represented a honeycomb of wild bees.

Among these finds there was also a "table for serpents," with small cups attached to it. The table was for the purpose of furnishing shelter to reptiles, and seemed to have been modeled upon the parts of conduits during the earliest Cretan periods. The table itself, with certain modifications, survived as an article of worship, and was finally adapted to the service of Aphrodite of Cyprus under the form of a pigeonhouse.

ALBANIA LOOKS TO KING ZOG FOR NEEDED REFORMS

Subjects Give Monarch Rousing Welcome on His Return From Vienna

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TIRANA, Albania—King Zog received the enthsiastic greetings of his subjects on his return recently from Vienna. He was met at Durres by his mother and a large number of officials and was loudly cheered by the crowd which had gathered to watch his arrival.

During the afternoon, the people surged around the palace, eager to catch a glimpse of him and express their welcome to the monarch after the attempted attack on him during his stay in Vienna.

In his absence there was grave anxiety in the country lest discontented elements should take the opportunity to attempt the eviction of unpopular officials, or lest bands should cross the border to stir up the mountain dwellers—who are dissatisfied because the Government has not yet been able to give them either schools or roads.

The anxiety was largely justified, because bands were organized, and were prepared to cross from Jugoslavia into Albania had the attempt on the King been successful.

The hope is widely expressed that King Zog will take advantage of the benefits of his change, and of the additional popularity which he has acquired during his absence to make drastic changes in the administration. It is hoped that he will take steps to eradicate nepotism and corruption and give the younger and more energetic elements an opportunity to prove their worth. It is felt that only the influence of the King insures tranquillity in the country.

There are many who see in the plot against King Zog the work of a more powerful organization than that of the handful of political exiles who remain outside the country—despite many opportunities which have been offered to them to return, and of which most of their colleagues have availed themselves.

That the plot was carefully laid is proved by the fact that the Jugoslav Government warned the Austrian and Albanian governments three weeks before the attempt was actually made. The fact that it was possible to organize bands possessing two mountain guns and a number of machine guns on Jugoslav soil is held to point to the connivance of local officials at least.

Underofficers Of Dirigible Named

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—The cream of the navy's lighter-than-air craft experts has been selected as aids to Lieut.-Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, skipper of the giant dirigible Akron.

The dirigible, the largest in the world, is expected to make her intial flight from her hangar at Akron, O., during the summer.

The officers assigned to the craft by the Navy today are: Lieut.-Commander Herbert V. Wiley, executive officer; Lieut.-Commander Bertram J. Rodgers, engineer officer; Lieut. Roland G. Mayer, construction corps; Lieut. R. R. Dennett, Lieut. A. L. Danis, Lieut. Harold H. Pickens, Lieut. Wilfred Bushnell, Lieut. Morgan Redfield and Chief Machinist Emmet C. Thurman.

Lieut.-Commander Wiley of New London, Conn., served on the Shenandoah and for three years was executive officer of the Los Angeles and one year commanded that dirigible.

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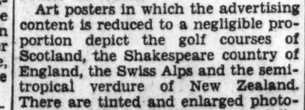
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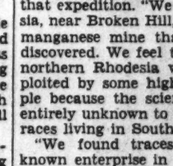
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CANADA SHINES IN DETROIT AT AIRCRAFT SHOW

Planes, Pilot and Kilted Pipers Make Dominion Day Festive Occasion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich., April 18—World-wide aspects of aviation, summed up by William B. Stout, Detroit aircraft engineer, as an agency through which all nations are being drawn together, characterized the closing days of the National Aircraft Show.

This is Dominion Day at the exposition with Canadian planes, pilots, border cities and provincial officials coming across the border in force, bringing along kilted pipers.

Capt. Lisandro Guray, of British Honduras, representing the Central American Government, today announced his intention of attempting a nonstop good will flight from the Floyd Bennett Airport at Barren Island, N. Y., to Tegucigalpa, Honduras, starting about May 15. The distance is estimated at 2300 miles and the captain hopes to make it in 23 hours.

Igor Sikorsky, designer and builder of the amphibians which bear his name, has just received here from Bridgeport, Conn., a model of his S-40 type, and is exhibiting it to high army and navy officials, designers and experts in aerodynamics attending the show. The S-40, a seagoing plane designed to carry 40 passengers, is under construction at Bridgeport, he said, and he expects that it will be used in the transatlantic air mail service now being planned.

Mr. Stout of Detroit, designer of the Stout all-metal transport plane, spoke yesterday to the Aircraft Club, pointing out the progress that has been made in shortening the distance between South and Central America and the United States.

"South American offers the greatest opportunity in the world to bring its own people closer together, and then closer to the world," he said. "On account of the topography of the continent the building of railroads is too expensive and often impossible, he said. This is especially true from east to west. It takes two weeks to go up the big rivers, but the airplane does it in six hours."

The first of eight giant seadromes linking New York with the coast of France will be anchored 250 miles off New York, between that city and the Azores, next year, Capt. Hugh Duncan Grant, F. R. G. S., meteorologist of the Armstrong DuPont Seadrome Corporation, told members of the Vortex Club.

"The first of these seadromes, 1250 feet long and 347 feet wide, with superstructure rising 80 feet above water, but with center of gravity more than 60 feet below the surface, is now under construction in Chesapeake Bay," Captain Grant said. "Aviation meteorology and mechanical engineering have combined to make permanent, safe landing fields in midocean for aircraft engaging in transoceanic commercial flights.

The national air show has proved once for all that America's women are air enthusiasts to as great an extent as their husbands and sweethearts and fathers. They were out in full force demonstrating the fact.

The men might look a little more critically at details and intricacies of motors and machinery. But some of the women were asking very intelligent questions, suggesting that the idea of piloting themselves some day was lurking in the backs of their heads just awaiting encouragement.

And while the men might pass over lightly some of the more artistic effects of the planes on exhibition, the women were not missing a single detail of comfort and luxury.

The bed and chairs and stove to be used on the new dirigible airship Akron, which formed part of the Goodyear Zeppelin exhibit, appealed to their housewifely interest. They tried the bed with their hands, testing its canvas stretched between a duralumin railing, and marveled at the fact that it was strong enough to support the weight of three big men. The duralumin chairs, weighing just 10 pounds each, also took their eye.

"I wonder if they're taking any applications for cooks on that big Zep," one motherly looking woman was heard to observe thoughtfully.

Youngsters were everywhere, boys from the ages of 10 to 16 predominating, darting about in animated confusion. The glider exhibits were their favorites. Each was apparently planning the building of a glider in the near future. One enterprising youth had made a quantity of toy gliders out of thin pieces of wood strapped together with elastic bands with clever paper wings, and was doing a rushing business at 10 cents apiece. The air and floor were presently full of toy gliders.

The boys collected and collected pamphlets and booklets to be taken home and pored over at leisure. If it demonstrated nothing else, the Detroit show proved young America is air minded to an extraordinary degree.

CRISIS LOOMS IN AUSTRALIA OVER FINANCES

(Continued from Page 1)

that spending goes on among a large section of the people without any thought of the future. Natural habits of thrift are undermined by the ease with which pensions can be secured, and this, he says, should be a warning to other countries against any non-contributory system of pensions.

Pays Not to Save

In Australia unless a man or woman in the lower ranks can save considerably over £1000, it does not pay to save at all, since a saving of £750, for instance, would disqualify for the pension, and would not give a return equivalent to the pension of £1 a week. Elderly people in modest circumstances constantly divest themselves of their property by gift to relatives in order to qualify for a pension. Thus a system of artificial indigence has been effected.

The liberal provisions of the Australian pension law make no distinction between the deserving poor and those who have led dissolute and lazy lives. Another effect of the pension law is that the children of today have freed themselves largely from the obligation of maintaining their aged parents.

The Auditor-General suggests adjustment of the pension in accordance with the fall in the cost of living; propaganda to remind people of the necessity for providing for old age instead of leaning on the State; and legal enforcement of the obligation of well-to-do children to support their parents.

War pensions are still increasing 12 years after the Armistice, due to the granting of pensions to soldiers' wives and to children born after the war.

The war pension law, says the report, is unnecessarily generous in permitting a soldier's widow to draw her pension two years after remarriage.

Extravagant Living

Extravagant living in the past years is termed one of the main causes of Australia's difficulties. It is pointed out that more than £200,000,000 has been invested in motorcars by the Australian people. A large percentage of these had been purchased for pleasure on time payment by people who could not afford them. The craze for horse-racing, he said, had also absorbed a large portion of the national earnings.

Statistics are quoted to show that the annual cost of alcoholic liquors consumed in Australia was £34,832,000 while the value of milk consumed in its natural state was little more than half this figure. There are 3,500,000 commonwealth electors enrolled while at least 1,000,000 wage earners are not eing called upon to make a reasonable contribution to the country's burden.

Old Palace Gives Up New Treasures

FLORENTIAN ANTIQUITIES COME TO LIGHT

Start Digging in Italy and There Is No Telling What May Happen. This Was Again Proved When Renovators Took Hold of the Palazzo Vecchio.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLORENCE, Italy—In the time of Vesari the old palace in Florence was greatly changed. One floor was made into two and large rooms were divided into a number of smaller ones. One of the things done at the time was the walling in of the ancient staircase built by Arnolfo di Cambio. Now it has been restored, as shown in the picture. The figure on the pillar at the end of the balustrade dates from the thirteenth century, Marzocco, legendary lion-guardian of the Florentine Republic.

Though Palazzo Vecchio is filled with innumerable objects of great artistic value, the Podestà has his offices in some of the most beautiful rooms; receptions and balls are still held in its great halls, and the municipal council meets in the Sala del Duegento, which has a coffered ceiling dated 1474. Many of the necessary offices of the Comune are houses in the castle, and all day long people go in and out passing by the fountain where Verocchio's delightful boy holds the slipping fish.

CHICAGO FACES PLAN TO REFUSE TO PAY TAXES

New Organization Hopes to Force Funding of Deficit Over 20 Years

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, April 18—A novel plan for, temporarily at least, mitigating the burden of local taxation has been suggested by the Association of Real Estate Taxpayers of Illinois, a new organization, which has sprung up here recently for the purpose of leading property owners in a campaign to bring about more equitable distribution of taxation.

The plan, briefly, is to have Chicago's current tax bill, amounting to some $264,000,000, canceled and to fund the deficit over a period of 20 years.

Until the State decides whether or not this can be done, the association urges taxpayers not to pay their bills, but to bring their statements to its office, accompanied by a fee for "legal protection," and then go home and await developments.

The idea, however, is looked upon by the Civic Federation, an alliance of Illinois taxpayers and a much older organization, as extremely radical, and even as dangerous. The federation has warned taxpayers not to withhold payment on their taxes unless they have consulted some lawyer of established reputation and ability and has further pointed out that delay to pay bills "is likely to cost a penalty of from 25 to 50 per cent of the amount of the tax bill, in addition to the full amount of the bill, and perhaps will even result in the loss of the property."

The federation also has declared that there is no constitutional course open which would allow a general funding of the deficit, and that there is no legal foundation for any general contest of the current bills.

That is the basis on which the newer association would contest the levy and ask to have it cancelled. It declares that the assessment was illegal because it did not make owners of personal property pay their full share, and that consequently a greater burden fell on real estate than was just or equitable. It has further said, from time to time, that there are many property owners who cannot and will not pay their bills.

The proposal of funding the deficit which would arise through cancellation of the current bills has been indorsed by the property owners' division of the Chicago Real Estate Board with the exception that this organization's plan goes a step further in suggesting that the forthcoming bills, for 1930 taxes, be funded also. This peculiar circumstance of two bills falling due in one year arises from the recent reassessment, during which taxing machinery was held up a year, delaying the 1929 and 1930 bills. Thus, property owners are faced with a total bill, which, it is estimated, will exceed $500,000,000 this year.

The proposal for funding the 1929 deficit calls for issuance of 4 per cent bonds for a term of 20 years. It is then proposed that the interest charges each year, together with 5 per cent of the principal to be paid off annually be added to that year's tax total.

Another Chicago Gangster Jailed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, April 18—On a plea of guilty, Sam Guzik, gangster, was sentenced in the Federal Court here yesterday to Leavenworth Penitentiary for a year and a day and fined $2500 for income tax dodging. The defendant is a brother of Jack Guzik, reputed business manager of "Al" Capone's rackets, who was recently sentenced to five years in prison and fined $17,500.

Sam Guzik's plea of guilty continued the clean sweep of the forces led by George E. Q. Johnson, United States attorney, against grafters.

Seven gangsters have now been sentenced and fined, and two politicians have been sent away for income tax evasions. The United States attorney's office here has proved so efficient that those indicted now consider it a waste of time and trouble to go on trial, preferring to plead guilty.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Johanna Nagel, Lyndhurst, N. J.
Mrs. Alice H. B. Colebourne, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Lilly Wedskind, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Mina W. Israel, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. F. R. Benson, Newport News, Va.
Mrs. W. T. Eubank, Newport News, Va.
Miss Hester Coddington, Chicago Ill.
Miss Eleanor Coddington, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Margaret W. Sadie, Greenwich, Conn.
Mrs. Clara A. Smallcooke, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. Jennie L. Sagendorf, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Russell G. Nicholson, Newton, Mass.
Edward McHugh, Newton Center, Mass.
Winford R. Mackay, Newton, Mass.
Wilbur O. Small, Newton, Mass.
Edward Cowprey, Newton, Mass.
John Harvey, Newton, Mass.
Edward Page, Newton, Mass.
Frederick Roy, Newton, Mass.
Charles G. Burns, Newton, Mass.
George Longbottem, Newton, Mass.
William Lynes, Newton, Mass.
Martin O'Connor, Newton, Mass.
Elizabeth Couch, New York City.
Mrs. Bessie R. Huntley, New York City.

WISCONSIN SENATE VOTES WET

MADISON, Wis., April 18 (AP)—The Wisconsin Senate yesterday concurred in a resolution recently adopted by the lower House petitioning Congress to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of amending or repealing the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Illinois Wet Veto Widely Acclaimed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 18—The national significance of Gov. Louis L. Emmerson's veto of the bill to repeal state prohibition is evidenced in telegrams and letters he has received from 28 states and Canada congratulating him for taking hs strong position against nullification.

More than 10,000 such messages have been received and they are coming in at the rate of 1000 daily.

Curiously enough, not a few writers say they are "liberals," yet agree that modification of prohibition cannot be brought about by wiping out all authority to regulate liquor. It is stated that less than 50 messages criticizing the veto have been received, all from Illinois and some anonymous.

Colored Oil Burners Take Art to Basement

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, April 15—Gone are the days of the cellar, and none mourns the passing of that dank and cob-webbed subterrane, into which ever the heartiest were wont to descend with care.

And now the basement, its cheerful and immaculately white-washed successor, seems doomed to an early decline, for furnaces are no longer just furnaces, but "things of beauty and a joy forever" if one is to judge from the annual show of the American Oil Burner Association in progress here in Gimbel Brothers Building.

There are furnaces to match any color scheme one may desire—pink furnaces and those of palest blue, green furnaces, or, if one prefers, more subtle hues of eggshell or mauve. Here is room for an up-to-date service of interior decoration as applied to one's heating apparatus, around the artistic shadings of which one might group the well thought-out arrangement of studio or game room.

SPAIN TO FULFILL CREDIT PLEDGES OF MONARCHISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

Bank of Spain that there was no shortage of currency.

The danger that Catalonia might wreck the ship of state before it was properly launched has already been dispelled. As Col. Francisco Macia, President of the Catalan Republic, was unable to make a journey to Madrid three ministers went by airplane yesterday to Barcelona accompanied by Manuel Carrasco, Catalan plenipotentiary in Madrid, and contrived a formula of relations pending decision of the constituent assembly as to the actual structure of the federal state.

The basis is the so-called pact of San Sebastian agreed to by Spanish and Catalan republicans and radicals during the long struggle against the monarchy. By this arrangement Catalan municipalities will confer and elaborate what they consider should be the future constitution of the region which will then be ratified or possibly modified by a future Cortes.

In order to avoid possible misunderstandings, the newly installed "Republic" of Catalonia is to be rechristened the "Government of the Generality of Catalonia," the name of ancient and glorious tradition, dating from the days when Catalonia had a large measure of autonomy under a "Generalitat," or committee which represented the local Cortes.

Languages Used Alternatively

Proclamation of a republic in Barcelona, April 14, as may be noted, was in the Catalan language which is also to be used alternatively with the Castillian in courts of justice. Catalans are to have their own national hymn composed by the well-known musician Señor Vives.

A similar satisfactory formula has been devised by the Government to restrain for the time being at least the Basque nationalists who had proposed to proclaim their own republic yesterday. Obviously a United States of Iberia which is no doubt the ideal of many Spaniards is a very distant vision and any suggestion that the Spaniards of America, as they are often called here, should have seats in the Cortes should be accepted with a grain of salt.

At present participation of Spanish Americans in the Cortes or other republican activity here is completely remote from political reality. The long-expected constituent Cortes will be the best and only means of regularizing Spanish affairs.

Although rumors are in the air it is unlikely any serious divisions will split republican forces until the danger of royalist reaction has been conquered. The delicate church problem has so far been well handled.

Dye Production Off in U. S. in 1930

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 15—Production of dyes in the United States fell off 22 per cent during 1930, according to the preliminary report on the census of dyes and other synthetic organic chemicals released today by the United States Tariff Commission.

Value of sales fell off by 16 per cent from 1929, according to the report, dropping to a value of $38,670,000. But more intelligent operation of the industry was indicated by the fact that sales exceeded production 3.8 per cent, whereas production exceeded sales by 5 per cent in 1929.

Although imports fell off by 36 per cent there was only an 18 per cent reduction in exports, the report shows. This factor increased the percentage of American demand supplied by American production, which now amounts to 94 per cent of the total consumption.

RADIO LINKS SPAIN AND CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 18 (AP)—Direct radio-telephone transatlantic service between Santiago and Madrid was inaugurated late yesterday.

Visitors to Chicago World Fair To Be Tempted to Stay Up Late

Lighting Engineers Studying Fantastic Light Effects That Will Flutter and Glitter on Façades of Buildings at Night

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Better plan to stay up late during the Chicago World's Fair. While the buildings will doubtless be interesting enough by day, by night they will be fantastic, luminous, fairy-like.

Walls, solid and motionless at noon, will, after sunset, become cascades of color, tone towers, bejeweled battlements, glimmering, changing, melting into the vague darkness to reappear in shimmering hues.

In a dark chamber in the World's Fair Adminstration Building strange lighting effects can already be seen playing on small models of façades and terraces.

There's nothing final about them; electrical lighting processes change too fast for anyone to be able to say, two years before the fair, just what will be done. But the experiments are fascinating. Edwin D. Tillson, testing engineer for a large public utility company, who has been lent to the exposition, plays the part of Aladdin. He rubs no lamp; he just turns a switch here and a switch there, and things begin to happen.

Neon is the genie. Neon lighting is commonly known for its use in signs, but here it is employed fantastically. The tube of neon gas, which becomes luminescent when an electrical discharge is sent through it, is hidden behind "baffles" so that only its radiance is visible.

Strange Effects Obtained

Whole façades become stages for the performance of light and color. The next building for the exposition, designed with an impressive colonnade of V-shaped supports, 60 feet high, is shown in a small model. It offers a rare opportunity for the lighting expert. Floodlights wash the columns, not at a fixed spot as the tops of skyscrapers are illumined, but with a rhythmically changing glow, rising and falling from dark to brilliant. As the lights dim there is a surprise.

A pattern of color appears upon the face of the columns, and this color, too, changes—blue, mauve, rose, red suffusing the whole colonnade. A glimpse behind the scenes reveals that the pattern is a transparency, that the light is neon and that it shines from rotating tubes back of the columns.

Neon does strange tricks in other experimental lighting studies. In one structure of glass, colored light seems to tumble like a waterfall. Darts, tongues, spurts of color lick and ripple their way down the length of a column. This effect is being planned for use on a 50-foot wall. It is achieved, so the lighting experts explain, by a revolving cylinder of light placed behind "fresnal lenses," squares of glass creased with lines.

Flame a Red Silk Rag

A torchlike effect is wanted to top some lofty tower, and it is being achieved in the lighting laboratory. A red silk rag, blown from beneath by an electric fan and illumined by amber light flutters inside a cylinder of stippled glass. It sounds crude enough, but it looks surprisingly like flame.

Other curious modes of building illumination are being studied and tried out here. One is called the "edge glow effect." Another, "multivaned." Studies are under way for one of the most dazzling features of the exposition, a jeweled tower. Two models are shown. One is a mass of shining emeralds—"dime store" diamonds with a green light shining through them. The other is a larger tower of electric lights, each with a reflector reminiscent of the metal shield that made the old kerosene lamp shine more brightly.

Can you imagine stained glass that flutters and dances? A window of moving color performs at one end of the room in a seemingly baffling way. It is almost too bad to look behind the translucent glass to see the explanation; it is so simple. A couple hundred of shiny aluminum squares hanging freely on pins flutter like leaves from the breeze of an electric fan. Eight colored spotlights shine upon them. The result is the stained glass in motion.

World Court Entry Favored by Women

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 18—Ratification of the protocols providing for entrance of the United States into the World Court, and passage of the "lame duck" amendment, will be among the actions to be urged upon Congress by the National League of Women Voters next session, it was decided by the league's council which ended its sessions here yesterday.

Other measures to be supported include federal appropriations to assist states in a program of maternity and infancy welfare, establishment of an effectively coördinated system of federal and state employment offices in which there is due regard for the interests of women, and government development of Muscle Shoals. Decision as to the specific bills which should receive support was left to the board of directors.

In reference to the failure of the Jones maternity and infancy bill to pass the last Congress, Miss Marguerite M. Wells, of Minneapolis, vice-president of the league said, "it is evident that the National League of Women Voters is undaunted by the failure to secure maternity and infancy legislation in the last session of the Congress and is determined to make vocal in the next session the need for this type of legislation so obvious under present conditions when there is great need among children with less resources in communities to provide for them."

MUSEUM STARTS NEW WING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 18—Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, broke ground here yesterday for the construction of the Whitney Wing of the museum. This new building will be devoted entirely to exhibition and study of oceanic birds.

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FLORIDA LEGION KEEPS ITS HANDS OFF PROHIBITION

Refuses to Inject Issue Into Its State Convention Deliberations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TAMPA, Fla.—The American Legion, Department of Florida, closed its thirteenth annual convention here recently. The American Legion Auxiliary of the State held its sessions coincidently.

Gen. Charles P. Summerall, who describes himself as a Florida cracker, spoke at the opening session—a joint meeting of the two allied organizations—and keyed the occasion to this note: "It takes a better man in peace times to win out than a soldier in war times." From which he passed immediately to the objectives of the Legion—rehabilitation, Americanization, and child welfare—emphasizing that in these must lie America's sole hope of defense, an adequate hope if they are strongly built up.

Col. W. E. Kay of Jacksonville, who followed the General, wished to impress upon these thousands of buddies that, whether present conditions are ideal or not, "you must let your views be known. Your war is over, but there are battles of peace not yet won."

Mrs. Robert Lincoln Hoyal, national president of the auxiliary, said that "the women of this organization stand for sense, not sentiment."

"The auxiliary," she added, "will follow the Legion in all walks of life. Individually we may be stubborn—but collectively we are always with you."

An attempt to inject the prohibition issue into the convention was among the early moves, but was bitterly fought on the ground that the Legion had steadily adhered to its nonpolitical platform-plank, and that prohibition was now certainly a political measure pure and simple.

Ralph O'Neil, national commander, addressed a gathering of 5000 men, many of them disabled—his especial theme, after Americanism, being the cause of the needy, proper Government aid and the necessary increase of federal hospitalization.

"We are pleading now," he said, "for more beds—that there may be beds waiting for sick soldiers instead of always sick soldiers waiting for beds."

He commended the legislation enacted at the last session of Congress by which needy soldiers could get not a "bonus," but a sorely needed loan on their "adjusted compensation in the form of life insurance—such a loan as any insurance company might make to its policy holders."

Throughout the double convention, in both "houses" the chief emphasis was laid upon child welfare and varying phases of education. The White House conference and the follow-up work of its committees came in for indorsement. The convention also went on record as approving the educational survey made by a special committee last year as the best plan yet offered in this State for permanent relief in the school system.

The educational committee, in submitting its report, made an urgent plea of the Legion to awaken the nation to the citizenship duty in regard to exercise of the franchise. The committee cited that since 1896, when 80 per cent of the qualified voters cast ballots, the proportion has dwindled to 50 per cent.

All-Steel Skyscrapers Predicted by Architects

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 17—Modern construction is soon to emerge from its own stone age as an all-steel enterprise in which whole sections of skyscrapers will be swung together with speed and facility that exist now only in the imagination, Thomas E. Orr, of the Copper and Brass Research Association of New York, told 200 delegates to the eighth annual convention of the New York State Sheet Metal Contractors' Association here on April 15.

Mr. Orr envisaged the day when modern buildings will be almost devoid of stone, perfect in beauty by virtue of their rustless metal and efficient because of greater space permitted for the cubic contents of rooms. Workmen will bolt and weld the structure together in huge sheets instead of cementing it, brick upon brick, he said.

"Although that day is just a dream so far, some of the prominent architects of this country are outspoken in their belief that the walls of the future will be merely what they term 'curtains' or inclosing surfaces of no great weight or thickness," Mr. Orr said. "Structural steel work will carry the load and walls no longer support floor weights or sustain the building."

DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE IS PREDOMINANT

(Continued from Page 1)

sis of European methods of government that the balance is overwhelmingly republican. It would not be easy to pick out more than two or three doubtful cases in which republican institutions are perhaps misused. Austria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Danzig Free State, France, Germany, Greece, Irish Free State, Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey and Russia, and now Spain, are republican.

Germany has almost forgotten the Hohenzollerns. Turkey cannot conceivably revert to the Sultans, and if Mustapha Kemal Pasha, as president, has large powers, they are nominally hardly greater than those of the French President, and are entirely dependent on approval of the National Assembly and the people. It is the fashion to describe Russia as living under a dictatorship, but without discussing the results of the revolution, it is clear that in theory the Government is based on an immense pyramid of electors, narrowing to an apex, whereas tsardom was pure absolutism.

All are Democratic

Of the European monarchies, nearly all would satisfy the most scrupulous democrat. The sovereign has limited rights and is little more than a hereditary president. A parliament, freely elected, is the source of power as in republican countries, in Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Holland, Norway and Sweden. One is bound to make reservations regarding Bulgaria, Rumania and Jugoslavia, but democracy in these countries is certainly not losing ground, but is advancing.

Hungary is a kingdom without a king and the head of the state is a regent, but here too, electoral rights are extensive, and the Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. It will be seen, therefore, that exceptions to democratic government are rare and due to special conditions. The real exception is Italy, where opposition to Benito Mussolini, Premier, is frankly not allowed. The King, who acquiesces, retains his popularity, for it is felt that he he is acting constitutionally in permitting an expression of what is presumed to be national feeling.

Alfonso in Spain on the other hand lost his popularity because it was considered that a dictatorship was a mere mask for his own personal Government. Therefore when it was thought necessary to hold elections, Spain cast its votes not against the interposed dictatorship, but against the King.

The upshot of all this is that Europe is really democratic, though different countries may put democracy into practice more or less effectively, and that where democracy is denied there is dangerous discontent. Pure, unadulterated, dictatorship there is now only in Italy, and even in Italy it is likely soon to undergo a sharp test.

Princeton Degree Given Galsworthy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J., April 14—John Galsworthy, British novelist and essayist, was recipient here yesterday afternoon of the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters, conferred at a special convocation of the board of trustees and faculty of Princeton University.

The ceremony was held in the historic faculty room of Nassau Hall, where in 1783 George Washington received the thanks of the Continental Congress for his effective conduct of the War of the Revolution.

Sandburg Tells America To Sing With Freedom

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 17 (AP)—Carl Sandburg, the poet, said yesterday America must put aside its complexes when it sings.

"The cause of music will not make much headway among the people until our intelligentsia places more stress on singing than cerebration," Mr. Sandburg said. "We need more emotion and less logic in our music; more relaxation and less discipline."

Here to address the convention of the North Central Music Supervisors Association, Mr. Sandburg said native American music was in a period of transition, in which noticeable progress had been made in the last few years.

Deems Taylor and John Alden Carpenter he termed "splendid strugglers" in the effort to evolve a truly native American music style.

STOKOWSKI TO HAVE OWN RADIO STUDIO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA — Virtual completion of arrangements whereby Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, will have his own broadcasting studio for orchestral music were announced on April 13 by Isaac D. Levy, attorney, the only remaining detail being the granting of an increase in power to station WCAU, which will handle the broadcasting. The station would be located in a hotel in this city, with Mr. Stokowski's studio on another floor of the hotel, according to Mr. Levy.

If Mr. Stokowski's plans are successfully completed, he expects to consult engineers in Europe in regard to acoustics and technical matters, believing that much can be accomplished in the way of perfecting the broadcasting of symphony music.

COASTAL SHIP LINES TO HOLD CONFERENCES

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—With the approval of the United States Shipping Board, four steamship companies engaged in intercoastal trade yesterday perfected an agreement for periodic conferences on conditions and rates.

The lines are the American-Hawiian Company, the Dollar Steamship Lines, Inc., the Luckenbach Steamship Company, Inc., and the Panama Pacific Line.

TEACHER GROUP ELECTS HEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Dr. Zebulon Judd of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute was elected president of the Alabama Association of Education Department Heads, organized at a recent meeting here. Dr. Paul S. Haunchell of the State Teachers' College at Florence was elected vice-president and Dr. J. E. Bathurst of Birmingham-Southern College secretary.

'Three Choirs Festival' of England Plans Performances in America

WORCESTER, Eng., April 18 (AP)—Citizens of Worcester, Mass., and other cities in the United States probably will have an opportunity of hearing the famous "Three Choirs Festival" next year.

This festival has been an annual event in England for more than 200 years.

Tentative plans are being made to transport the combined cathedral choirs, orchestras, and conductors of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, to America, where they will give a reproduction of the festival which terminates here on Sept. 9, 1932.

The festival already has a link with the United States. In 1899, Prof. Horatio W. Parker of Yale came to Worcester specially to conduct his oratorio "Hora Novissima," and at subsequent festivals other works of Professor Parker were performed.

The Three Choirs Festival originated in 1715 from meetings between choirs of Worcester, Hereford and Gloucester for the purpose of "improving themselves in harmony by the performance of several concepts of music."

In 1722 these "music meetings" were organized with the definite object of providing a charity fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the clergy of the three dioceses. Their meetings became known as the "Three Choirs Festival" and have been held in rotation regularly at one of the three cathedral cities, with only a six-year break owing to the World War, 1914-19.

SELECTIVE PLAN FOR TEACHER TRAINING URGED

Admission to Normal Schools Declared Privilege, Not a Right

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 18—A policy of selective admission to teacher-training institutions was indorsed by representatives from nearly 90 professional schools of 13 eastern states at a three-day conference in New York City, ending yesterday.

In the opinion of faculty members, administrators and students attending the conference, the raising of educational standards and the solution of the problem of teacher unemployment require that institutions establish selective standards for the admission of new students and retain only those who give promise of becoming successful teachers. Admission to normal schools, said several of the speakers, should be regarded as a privilege and not as the right of any member of a taxpayer's family.

The students gave their attention largely to the discussion of means of coöperating with the faculty to develop extra-curricular activities and to carry forward the school work on a mutually helpful basis. Financing of school papers, means of helping new students to become acquainted and the province of faculty advisers in student groups were on their programs.

Curriculum revision, experiments in teacher-training programs and standards were the chief topics for discussion among the faculty and administrative representatives, one entire day being given over to the discussion of the standards set up by the American Association of Teacher Training Colleges. These quantitative standards were reviewed by teachers from a professional viewpoint and were generally regarded as needing supplementary qualitative standards.

"You can have 1500 books in your library, but suppose they are not the right kind of books?" said Samuel A. Rutledge, chairman of the resolutions committee, in an interview. "You may require a master's degree of your teacher, but what subject has he taken his degree in? If you want a science teacher and he has trained in art, he won't be very valuable to you."

Urging the adoption of a selective system, H. A. Sprague of Montclair, N. J., said that "intelligence, scholarship and personal fitness were fundamental to the development of standards and achievements in teaching, and that the normal schools and teachers' colleges must consider these traits in the selection of their students.

"High school principals and teachers, in offering guidance to their graduates, know that in most instances our requirements are low enough to accommodate such students as are not able to enter standard liberal arts colleges," he said. "They send the majority of their best students to discriminating colleges because it helps to prove to their patrons the efficiency of their high schools."

HUNGARY DEFERS VIEWS ON FRENCH ECONOMIC UNION

(Continued from Page 1)

will be held at Bucharest, Rumania, before the May meeting of the League of Nations Council, to formulate a united plan of action relative to the discussions of the Austro-German customs union plan at Geneva.

The initiative of this conference before the Geneva meeting is undoubtedly due to Czechoslovakia because of the reserved attitude of the other two partners, Jugoslavia and Rumania, regarding the plan.

While politically these two latter states still have much to gain from Little Entente coöperation, economically their interest lies in a closer understanding with Hungary and with any large industrial combination. Whether it be Germany and Austria or Aristide Briand's Pan-Europe economic unit is more or less immaterial provided they obtain a suitable market for their agricultural surpluses.

While certain Czechoslovakian journals like Venkov, representing the agrarians, welcome M. Briand's new plan, provided it substitutes preferential tariffs for the most-favored-nation clause, others are skeptical that it can be established in the changed European attitude developed since publication of the Austro-German customs union plan, and they see only the possibility of Europe's becoming split into economic blocs as it now is in political blocs.

Berlin Finds Paris Plan Unequal to Trade Needs

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, April 18—The agreement which France is endeavoring to substitute for the Austro-German customs union plan is rejected here as completely inadequate to solve European economic difficulties, although possibly a helpful step forward.

The Vienna-Berlin arrangement was not intended to affect the east European grain situation, which is the principal object of the French proposal, it is pointed out here.

Germany, however, is deeply interested in the grain question, as shown at the recent meeting in Paris of the Committee on European Union, and wishes to coöperate in solving the problems of eastern Europe. Nevertheless the grain problem, it is emphasized here, is only one of many issues, and placing it in the foreground threatens to becloud the entire issue of economic coöperation.

If the customs accord had been viewed only from the viewpoint of economics, and if the importance of the invitation extended to other nations to join had been properly valued, then the accord would have been welcomed by all powers, it is said here. If Aristide Briand intends to remain loyal to the Pan-European scheme he cannot permanently oppose a regional agreement, German opinion insists.

Middleman Losing Grip on Business

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 18—A movement in many industries to eliminate the middleman and in other ways to make the system of distribution of consumers' products more efficient and less costly was described yesterday by R. Fred Rost, director of surveys of distribution of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, before the third annual meeting of the Institute of Business, held under the auspices of several of the business schools connected with New York University.

"Parasitical intermediaries that, for traditional and political reasons, have in the past been able to impose a toll upon the distribution machinery of industry are apparently doomed," Mr. Rost declared.

"Since 1925 the failures of agents, commision men, brokers and other intermediaries have been rising steadily. Liabilities represented by such failures were $50,000,000 in 1926, but rose to $81,000,000 in 1928 and reached $156,000,000 in 1930. While the total represented about 10 per cent of total liabilities of failures in 1926, it constituted more than 22 per cent of liabilities of failures in 1930.

"While this particular phase is a rather painful part of the process, I hope that citing it has helped me in making the point that trends in distribution today in every line of industry are distinctly toward elimination of waste."

GROUPS TO MEET IN ATLANTIC CITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 17—Fourteen major associations will hold their annual meetings in Atlantic City this summer and autumn, it was announced by the convention bureau here today. They will send a total of 80,000 degelates, it was said, who will spend approximately $4,000,000 in this city.

Among them are the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Electric Light Association, the American Bar Association, the American Bankers' Association, the American Electric Railway Association, the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association and the American Gas Association. Two national fraternal organizations also will meet here—the Loyal Order of Moose and the Tall Cedars of Lebanon.

LUMBER PRODUCTION REGULATION URGED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 17—Regulation of production by lumber manufacturers to prevent a glutting of the lumber market was urged by Arthur E. Lane, of New York, president of the National-American Wholesale Lumber Association.

Speaking before a meeting of his association here on April 15, Mr. Lane declared that the greatest problem facing the lumber industry has to do with decreasing production to meet decreased demand.

HURLEY SETS FORTH HIS LABOR POLICY

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, said yesterday that although he was sympathetic toward union labor, the War Department could not compel contractors on army projects to hire only union workers.

He asserted that on projects for which the department was employing labor without intervention of contractors, wages as high as those prevailing before the business recession were being paid in all cases.

PRINCES LEAVE BRAZIL BY SHIP FOR EUROPE

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, April 17 (AP)—The Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince George, winding up their visit to South America, sailed for Europe aboard the steamship Arlanza Wednesday.

The royal visitors spent three hours at Pernambuco. Representatives of the Brazilian Government greeted the Princes, and all vessels in the harbor were decorated in their honor.

WOMAN DRY CHALLENGES WET

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP) — A challenge for a prohibition debate came today from the leader of a women's dry organization as an aftermath to the meetings here this week of anti-prohibition and prohibition women advocates. Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, chairman of the Women's National Democratic Law Enforcement League, invited Mrs. Charles H. Sabin of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, to meet her in debate.

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GOVERNORS MEET WITH ROOSEVELT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., April 18—Unemployment relief, waterpower development, state taxation and bank regulation are under consideration for the agenda of the annual Governors' Conference by the executive committee in session with Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt today.

Gov. Norman S. Case of Rhode Island, chairman of the committee, presided at the meeting. Gov. John G. Pollard of Virginia invited the executive committee to have its 1932 conference in Virginia. Sessions of the conference begin June 1 at West Baden, Ind.

Home Building Equipment Gardening

AZALEA TIME ALONG THE GULF COAST

With a Blaze of Color Spring Empties All the Pinks and Reds of Her Palette Upon Southern Gardens as the Azaleas Bloom.

Wiggins, Miss.

The red maple, spirea, flowering almond, quince and plum are ablossom. The cardinal and the bluebird announce the spring. Mocking birds pour out nightly serenades. Wild azaleas are showing rose, pink and white in the swamps. So we know it is "azalea time." Japanese, Chinese and India varieties of azaleas have brightened gardens of the American South for more than a century. More than 10,000 plants bloom in Mobile, Ala. In February, 1929, the "Azalea Trail" was officially opened, 15 miles of color through the city. New Orleans, La., and Mississippi coast towns are now coming in for their share of popularity during "azalea time."

That Steep Slope

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The steep slope in the home landscape is often the most difficult problem the amateur gardener has to solve. If very steep, it is quite impossible to get a lawn started from seed because the soil is washed away so easily. It is quite natural that terraces suggest themselves as a solution of the difficulty, but it is usually more artistic to use a slope of even curve than to attempt the abrupt breaks of a terrace. And anyone who has tried to mow a terrace-cut greensward will quickly see the advantage of the even curve, no matter how steep the slope may be.

In case the soil washes badly, it is usually best to start the lawn by means of cut sods. This gives the soil a protective covering at once, thus preventing erosion and giving a lawn without the preliminary work and worry. It is often possible to use a combination of sodding and seeding, eliminating the cost of solid sodding and obtaining the benefits of solid sod. This is accomplished by sodding strips across the slope at right angles, leaving wide or narrow spaces, according to the degree of slope, to be heavily seeded. In any case the sods should be firmed thoroughly by careful tramping or beating with a spade, and the entire surface should be kept watered until the sod or new seeding is thoroughly established.

It is often possible to solve the steep-slope problem by using a retaining wall and filling in back of the wall to a more or less even surface. This may, and usually does, give a chance for the use of wall plants far more effective than the usual way of handling the situation. Wall construction and wall planting is a big subject in itself upon which whole volumes have been written. A careful study of the subject will be profitable to any gardener who has a steep slope to subdue.

Another possible solution of the difficult slope is a rock garden, another subject of broad scope and great possibilities. So much has been said and written about rock gardening it is not necessary to repeat it now. It may contain, however, a solution for a part of that steep slope.

Australian Sweet Pea

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensl.—The winter-flowering sweet pea of Australia is a beautiful and fragrant annual with lovely colors and tints, that grows well in southern Queensland, especially in and around Brisbane. The time to plant the seed in Australia is about the middle of March, usually the first wet day before or after that time; sowings can be made right up to the end of April. The ground should be prepared about 10 days before sowing the seed. A trench is dug two feet and a spade wide. Grass cuttings or any stuff that will make humus can be thrown into it. When filling in the trench a layer of soil six inches in depth is put in; then four inches of cow manure and again soil. The trench acts as a drain to the roots of the sweet pea, and also allows its roots to penetrate the soil quickly and easily. The sweet pea needs wire netting to cling to, so that a frame is necessary, this can be made of 3x2 timber 12 feet long sunk into the ground two feet and placed about 12 feet apart. Along the top 12-foot pieces of 3x¾ can be nailed, which makes a rigid frame that is easily dismantled. The wire netting should next be nailed to the frame eight or nine feet high. People who do not want to go to much trouble can plant the sweet peas in a circle, place three stakes in the circle, which can be of any dimensions from two feet and upward, and attach the wire netting to the stakes. By this method sweet peas can be placed between other plants and flowers, forming a pleasant contrast to them during the sweet pea season.

The sweet pea seed should be planted two inches deep and two inches apart. In 10 days the plant should be showing above the surface. When planting seed some gardeners prefer to dig a small trench about two inches deep and allow the seed to dribble through the fingers. The trench is then covered with soil. In this way the plants come up thickly and grow massed together.

Tradescantia virginica bears three-cornered blooms of rich violet-blue during June and July. It is useful for planting in shade, and is effective in company with hemerocallis flava. The white variety is less effective.

Watsonia

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Closely related to the gladiolus and much like it yet different, the Watsonia intrigues the interest of gardeners. This is especially true because a pure white gladiolus is rare, most of them having some markings of purple or red in the throat.

With the six lobes of the Watsonia regularly placed and of the same size, the flower presents a little different aspect from the gladiolus in which the petals are unlike. The flowers are tubular with a slight bend at the base, the expanded portion being three inches across. Gardeners who grow it are delighted with the snowy white flowers.

The Watsonias bloom at the same time as the gladiolus and lend themselves to the same kind of culture in the garden, but a little more care is necessary in storing the corms for winter. They come from the same region of South Africa, as much as 35 species being known. These are as varied in color as their popular garden relatives, but the pure white form appears to be the only one generally known to American gardeners.

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Home Building | Equipment | Gardening

Adobe for the Modern House

A Material That Binds the House to the Soil

By MARC N. GOODNOW
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles, Calif.

MUCH of the interest that comes to the sight-seeing visitor in California is derived from contact with the landmarks of early Spanish days—particularly the missions. If, however, the visitor is also a prospective home builder, he may discover yet another interest—that of the workmanship, construction and design that have made an indelible impression upon the domestic architecture of this later civilization along the Pacific coast.

No element of construction has played a more significant part in the development of a characteristic architecture of the southwestern United States than the lowly, sun-baked mud brick commonly known as adobe, or, as the Mexicans still call it, the "adobero."

The fact that adobe is of long life, that it lends itself easily to modernized forms of domestic architecture and that it is entirely practicable from the standpoint of good construction, gives this material a present-day value worth the consideration of any home builder whose site is susceptible to the distinctive treatment which adobe alone is able to produce. That the site is located in other districts of the country than the southwest need not reduce one's interest nor alter his determination to have an adobe house, provided it is an appropriate architectural expression in its particular setting.

Admittedly, the early adobe house was crude within and without; it was the handiwork of the Indian or Mexican workman whose hands and mind had not yet been trained in architectural lines. Nevertheless, it became, through its very simplicity, an expression that was quite human, that met the needs of its occupant and that even reflected the homing instinct. There are today examples of the smaller adobe house which plainly indicate the loving care which the home builder lavished on his dwelling: the marks of his fingers and palms on the walls of the structure; the rough, yet expressive, snub-nosing of the mud-plaster door jambs and wondow embrasures. Perhaps it is this picturesque quality of the adobe house that has made its strong appeal and been largely responsible for its regeneration in public esteem.

Grace of Line

The adobe brick is, of course, different from the ordinary clay or common brick, but it is no less facile on that account; indeed, it offers possibilities at times not found in the former variety of material. It has its own dignity and a certain natural grace of line and form that somehow completely binds it to the soil. Certainly, for those who require the appearance of age in a newly completed house, the adobe, when well designed, has incomparable qualifications.

Not every soil contains the proper ingredients for good adobe bricks. Tests must always be made to prove the character of the soil before attempting this type of construction. But, except for very light, sandy soils and very heavy clay soils, a wide variety of earth can be used for this purpose. The first necessity is that the soil dry hard after puddling with water. The second is that one should be able to obtain it from his own site, rather than have to transport it from any distance, which increases the cost beyond sound economy. Adobe brick making should really be one step in the process of excavating.

Thick Walls, No Trim

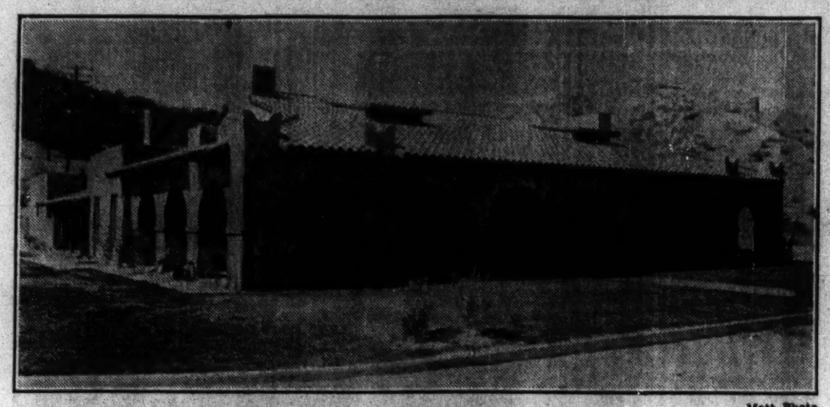
The modern method of adobe construction provides for walls some 20 inches thick, with bricks laid in cement mortar on a solid concrete foundation. A reinforced concrete girder is laid around the second-story line to bind the bricks more solidly together. The second-story wall is 14 inches thick, its top covered with a redwood plate 2x12 inches bolted every six feet with half-inch by 10-inch bolts. Such construction affords a sturdy, dependable wall that seldom, if ever, gives trouble.

To serve its purpose best, the exterior adobe surface should be plastered, first being covered with heavy gauge wire nailed to the bricks. The interior walls may be furred or treated directly with hardwall plaster. Furring provides the same insulation on adobe that it does on brick, and is usually done in the better houses. The old Mexican way was to slick up both exterior and interior walls with a coating of mud, following it with a treatment of linseed oil and possibly crude kalsomine or whitewash.

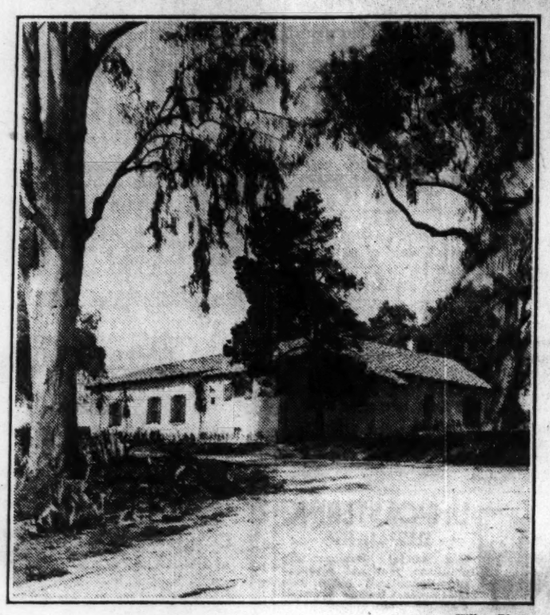
Adobe walls must be allowed to dry thoroughly for from one to two weeks before the plaster is applied or provision made for plumbing and wiring. Pipes can be set in the walls by carving out grooves to fit them into; they are then covered with plaster and hidden as effectively as in any other type of construction.

Correct adobe construction calls for an absence of wood trim. Door and window casings are unnecessary and really out of place. A two-by-six frame set-in window or door opening is all that is needed for attaching doors and windows. Picture moldings and mop boards are impractical, as nails do not hold well in adobe unless they are of the very large sizes.

As to the practicability of adobe construction in other parts of the country, the United States Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin covering the subject in Washington, D. C., New Jersey, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Canada, Kansas, and North Dakota, where test houses have been constructed with satisfactory results. Particularly is it adaptable to building construction on farms, ranches, and suburban estates. Even in mountains or hillside locations, adobe can be used, provided there is the proper soil and opportunity to anchor the foundations securely.



Mott Photo
Adobe Bricks, Especially Constructed, Reinforced With Steel, Were Used in Building This Ranch House of Roy A. Baker at Saugus, Calif. The Cloistered Porch About the House Follows the Early Spanish Mission Style of Architecture and Insures the Interior Against Summer Heat. Charles S. Peters, Architect.



Hiller Photo
The Restored "Casa Adobe Flores," South Pasadena, Calif., One of the Early Farmhouses Constructed of Adobe Bricks. Residence of Mrs. Clara Elliott Noyes. Carleton M. Winslow, Architect.

Stairways Strong and Graceful

An Important Detail That Speaks Welcome

By ALLAN W. SMITH,
Architect
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO DETAIL makes a more lasting impression upon guests than the stair hall. A gracious hall seems to give a gracious welcome and speaks of those who live in the house.

A Spanish stair with a delicate wrought-iron railing, gives grace to a house of the California type; but we in the eastern United States have come to associate the Georgian style most often with stair halls. The hand craftsmen of the Georgian period in England and the so-called "colonial" period in the United States produced stairs and balusters which we have been unable to improve upon today. Moldings were cut by planes of special profile and the entire stair, as all the woodwork, was designed to give a sense of unobtrusive refinement. Toward the close of this Georgian period, balusters were produced so delicate that they seemed almost to bend under the weight of the hand. The true Georgian woodwork at its best, however, has nothing of this striving for effect. Stairways, since they are to support people's weight and traffic should look sturdy, with strong vigorous balusters, strong hand rails and strong newel posts.

A great deal might be said of the design of balusters, for this seemingly unimportant detail gives much of the character to the stair. A good baluster should have some element of surprise, or a certain newness about it, so that when you look at it you feel you are looking at it for the first time. This can be best achieved by working from good examples.

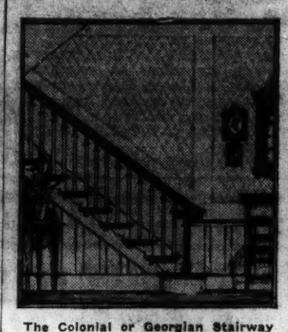
It has been found from long experience that certain proportions are best fitted to produce a good stairway. The risers, that is, the perpendicular surfaces of each step from the top surface of one step to the top surface of the step above, should never be more than eight inches and this height should be used only in the cheapest work. On the other hand the height of the risers should be not less than six inches. A good height for the risers has been found to be between seven and 7½ inches. The too-high riser makes the stairs laborious to climb while the too-low riser is better fitted for monumental stairs in public works.

It has also been found from experience that a certain relation should exist between the height of the riser and the width of the tread or horizontal surfaces of the steps. Ten inches has been found to be a good width for treads in residential work, but a certain relation between height of riser and width of tread should always be observed; a lower riser taking a wider tread, and vice versa. This relation is best expressed by saying that the height of the riser and the width of the tread should add to 17 or 17½ inches. The tread, in this rule, is measured from the face of one riser to the face of the next riser, so the projection of the tread beyond the face of the riser is added to the 10 inches, making about 11½ inches for the width of a good tread.

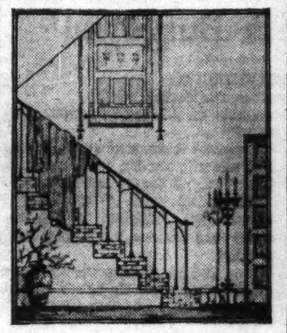
Another element in the design of a good staircase is the head room; that is, sufficient distance should, obviously, be provided so that a person descending the stairs shall not knock his head against the edge of the opening in the floor above him. In order to provide for this, the opening in the floor should be lengthened until at least 6½ feet can be measured from the under surface of the floor above to the top surface of the tread below. Many good stairs are ruined by failure to observe this point.

Fortunately for the builder of a house a good architect can care for all these problems and the work of stair construction, moreover, has been developed in the hands of specialists in stair building.

The choice of woodwork and balustrades should be considered as carefully as the choice of furniture for the living room. A stairway can be made to tell your visitor of your interest in your home as well as your care for his comfort. It can be made to give a sense of dignified restraint, of delicate refinement, of kindness, of welcome hospitality.



The Colonial or Georgian Stairway Has Become a Model for Many Variations.



The Spanish Stairway Suits the California Type of House.

An examination of dahlia bulbs once or twice before planting time may result in saving some that may have become too dry or moist.

Joy of a Vine-Covered Arbor

Suitable Accessory for Small Plot

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOTHING adds more to the enjoyment of the small garden than a vine - covered arbor. While an imposing pergola or a summer house might appear to be out of place in a small garden, an arbor of simple design should be in keeping.

One can usually procure the posts and narrow boards already cut in the proper lengths. If one wishes vines along the sides of the arbor, narrow slats had best be used, lest the effect be too solid to suggest coolness. Only the best material is worth while, for it would be most unfortunate to have the arbor collapse just when the woody vines had reached the long-awaited maturity. Cedar is a durable wood for this use. The "rustic" type, with bark intact, and bristling with knotty stubs, is less pleasing for garden use than is smooth wood. The ends of the posts should be coated with creosote paint as further insurance against decay.

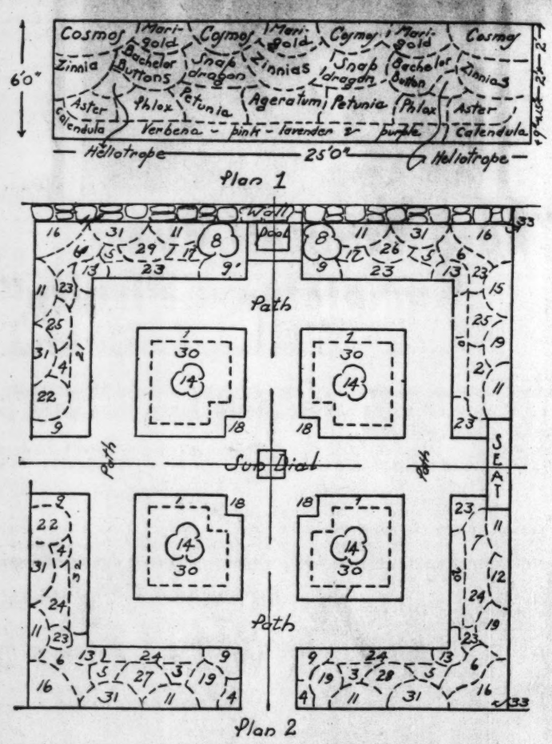
White is the popular color for arbors, but a pale green-toned Venetian blue is less glaring. Pale shades such as this will not try to compete with the flower colors in garden. Flagstone is ideal for the floor of the arbor. If this cannot be had, one might use flat pieces of native stone, or gravel.

Vines intended for the arbor should be carefully chosen. One must allow for their increase in size, too. The common grape is one of the most satisfactory vines, in spite of the fact that its flowers are inconspicuous. Its tardiness in leafing out is an advantage, for one usually likes to sit in the pleasant sun of early spring. The grapevine could be trained to cover the top of the arbor, leaving the sides for less sturdy flowering vines. The sides, however, should not be too thickly covered, for a smothering growth might make the inside of the arbor rather dank. The wistaria is excellent for a strong arbor, though this vine usually requires years of growth before flowering. Climbing roses are also attractive.

Design in the Annual Beds

By MARY P. CUNNINGHAM
Landscape Architect
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST flower-garden designs will fall, broadly speaking, into one of the two types pictured, either like Diagram I, which shows a garden with a central focus banked by four beds and a surrounding frame bed, or like Diagram II, which shows a simple long border. Either of these can be planted wholly with annuals. An all-annual garden is particularly useful at the seashore, where the garden season opens late and closes early, and where there is often even more need for a garden for cutting than for a garden to look at. For annuals have this advantage over perennials, that the more flowers we cut the more we can cut!



Plan 1

Plan 2

Planting key: 1, Ageratum dwarf blue; 2, Ageratum tall Fraseri; 3, Anchusa annual; 4, Aster Southcote beauty; 5, Baby's breath; 6, Bachelor's button; 7, Browallia; 8, Box; 9, Calendula; 10, Candytuft; 11, Cosmos; 12, Cynoglossum; 13, Dianthus (pinks); 14, Geranium Mrs. Laurence; 15, Gaillardia annual; 16, Helianthemum cucumerifolius; 17, Heliotrope; 18, Lantana pale yellow; 19, African marigold; 20, Mignonette; 21, Nemophila; 22, Nicotiana; 23, Petunia single white; 24, Petunia single purple; 25, Shirley poppy; 26, Salpiglossis; 27, Scabiosa; 28, Stock; 29, Snapdragon; 30, Verbena mayflower pink; 31, Zinnia; 32, Pansy; 33, Climbing yellow roses.

Garden No. 1 shows a border 25 feet long by 6 feet wide against a wall or fence as a background and flanked by two shrubs or groups of shrubs at each side. The tallest annuals will of course go at the back, then the medium and the low plants form the border. It is often interesting to pull a few tall plants into the second place, and even some of the medium heights to the front to break the monotony, but of course it would never do to reverse the process and use low-growing plants in the rear.

Really tall annuals are scarce. Early flowering cosmos is one of the best. It is tall even in July and flowers well until frost. The white forms are the best but the varieties Crimson and Pink Beauty are also good as well as some of the crested or anemone-flowered forms. Cosmos Early Express Pink flowers 50 days from seeding, which is earliest of all. Most cosmos foliage is a feathery light green, so that a dark vine such as English ivy looks well grown behind it. Cosmos should not be planted too closely, in order that the individual plants may branch out and flower all over.

African marigold is used in our plan at the rear in balanced intervals alternating with the cosmos. The new primrose varieties have better colors and blend better with other plants than the ordinary yellows. Cool lemon yellow is fairly rare among summer flowers and orange and golden yellow far too common.

Clumps of zinnias support important spots in the design of the medium heights. Our first plan shows salmon shades at the ends blending to flesh in the center and alternating with groups of bachelor buttons used for their pure blue color. These last will be gone by mid-August unless successive sowings are made, but when they go the asters will be high enough in front, and the marigolds behind can be induced by tactful staking to branch forward to fill in the holes. Tall ageratum carries the blue into the front line with blue balcony petunia, and annual Drummond phlox maroon and buff. No annual gives more bloom than this and it is splendid for cutting throughout the season. The salmon and pink varieties are also excellent.

Mayflower pink verbenas form the border with a smaller portion of lavender and purple verbenas and a few Lemon Queen calendulas at each corner to continue the bloom after frost and to replace the asters when they go. This scheme of planting can be used in a 50- or 100-foot border, either as it stands, using the flowers in these relative proportions, or by repeating this scheme every 25 feet.

The second garden has more scope for planting design as well as more room for plants. This particular garden occupies the space just outside of a garage. A simple grape pergola on the south completes the three sides of a hollow square and a low picket fence runs between the garage and the pergola, with a little gate at the central path. There is a low stone wall and bank along the west side. The garage could be opened up to lead out to the garden by a side door on one of the main paths or this path can end in a bench along the garage façade as our plan shows.

The high spots in the garden design are emphasized in the planting. Thus tall masses of helianthus cucumerifolius fill the four corners and flank the seat. Cosmos, weaker by comparison, becomes a tall filler plant.

Two little boxwood trees accent the flat low pool on the west and English ivy climbs up behind over the wall. The sundial or bird bath forms the focus of the whole garden and it is accented by the four pots of lemon lantana bushes at its base and also by the tree geraniums (Mrs. Laurence-pink) in each of the four center beds. These center beds are kept low with a ground cover of verbena bordered with a low feathery hedge of dwarf blue ageratum, variety Dwarf Blue.

There is one comparatively shady side where the pergola takes some of the south sun. Nicotiana clumps are used here for accent because nicotiana is a shade plant. Nemophila and pansies are used for the borders for the same reason.

The pool could be made of cement with or without a drain system, or one of the new metal pools could be used, since these need comparatively little preparation for drainage under ground. In the pool there are small-leaved water lilies (Nymphoides peltatum), parrots feather and one or two wild calla.

Grapes are used over the pergola, or, if annuals must be used, morning glories may be substituted. These should be started as early as possible in order to get satisfactory results. Scarlet runner beans may be grown against the garage, or pale yellow climbing roses such as Gardenia, Emily Gray, Goldfinch and Yellow Rambler. These are placed at equal intervals along the façade and supported on trellises against the garage.

The design of the annual planting plan follows the same general idea as those of the perennial planting plan. The important thing in either is that the designer know his plants, their habits and their vagaries.

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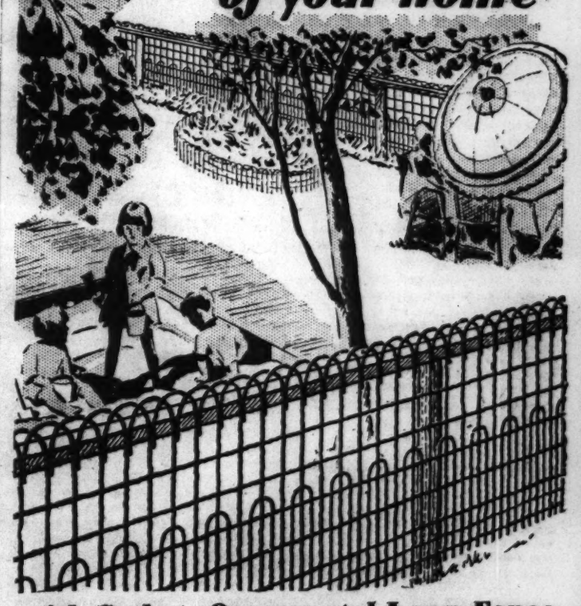

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

A Famous Old Maine House

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UNIQUE among historic New England villages, with a notable heritage of colonial life and tradition, is Wiscasset, picturesque old seaport town on the coast of Maine, a few miles from the quaint old city of Bath. With old fashioned gardens; green terraces, elms so ancient that in midsummer their branches arch its main street, Wiscasset stretches lazily up the long hill.

On the crest of the hill is the aristocratic residential High Street, where one finds a group of a half dozen colonial mansions, each with its fine doorway. These spacious and beautiful homes were built by ship owners and sea captains in the days when Wiscasset vessels sailed the seas to many parts of the world.

Here is the Governor Smith mansion erected in 1792 by Silas Lee, lawyer, and purchased in 1830 by Governor Samuel E. Smith, whose descendants still rejoice in the possesion of the place. The Sortwell mansion is another house remarkable for its picturesque front doorway. This was erected in 1807 by Captain William Nickels.

"Tucker Castle," however, is quite outstanding among the famous houses of Wiscasset. It is quite alone, on a hilltop at the head of High Street. From it is seen the superb perspective of Sheepscot River and Bay and the terraced hillsides of the seven acres of the estate sloping down to the coast line.

The house was built in 1790, and came into the possession of Capt. R. H. Tucker in 1858, his descendants still occupying it.

The observation end of the mansion has an open balcony looking to the sea. Tradition says this was built to command a space for seeing the ships as they sailed away for far distant ports or for watching their return. There are also two lofty inclosed piazzas on the front of the house, an upper and a lower, the general design of the front being taken from the old State House in Augusta, Me.

An open balustrade under the high French windows at each story of the "Castle" adds architectural beauty to the whole. The street end of the house is semicircular in design, with classic balustrades in front of the arched French windows. The grounds about the estate are extensive and old elms give grateful shade in summer.

It is the interior of this fine old mansion, however, with its "flying staircase" as its central architectural theme, that especially attracts antiquarians and architects. Its name is no misnomer, since it is not attached in any way to the wall and bears only at its foundation and at the second story. Its continuous mahogany rail is typically colonial and accentuates its graceful lines. Over the stairway is an engraved candle lantern more than 150 years old, while on the wall, close by, is a barometer of about the same age.

The house has 20 rooms, some of them containing fine old colonial furniture. In the drawing-room is one of the famous Benjamin Franklin stoves. Here, too, stands a small inlaid chair of rosewood which, according to Wiscasset tradition, was a part of the boudoir furniture of Queen Marie Antoinette. As the story goes, it was brought to Wiscasset in the time of the French Revolution by Capt. Stephen Clough, who was with his vessel in the River Seine at that tragic time.

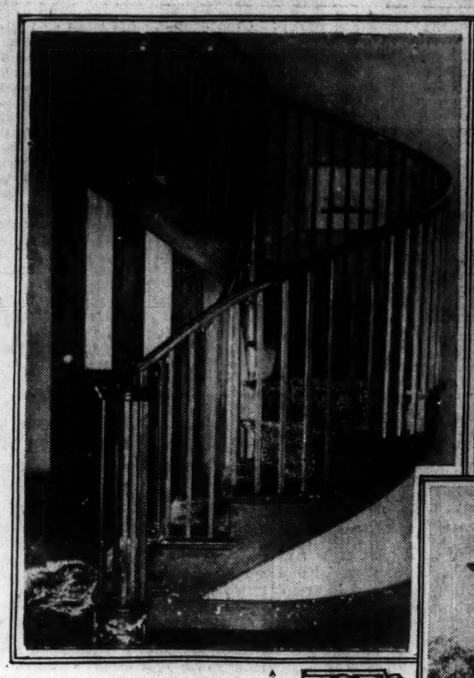
The story relates that Captain Clough, together with a trusted official of France, had formed a plan for rescuing the Queen and bringing her in his ship to Wiscasset. To this end a room had been fitted up in the ship and some of the furniture of the Queen and a few personal belongings conveyed there by night. The plan failed, however, and the ship sailed away without her, but it is declared that pieces of this same furniture remain in the possession of Captain Clough's descendants and friends, among whom was the late Captain Tucker.

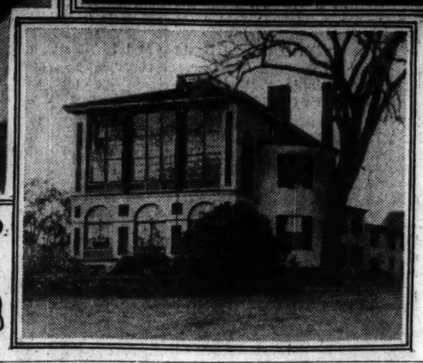
It may be added that the Clough homestead still stands, in excellent repair, and is known thereabouts as the "Marie Antoinette House," its romantic history making it a mecca for tourists from near and far.

Another large interior in the Tucker mansion is the billiard room with its massive old billiard table, carved in the rococo manner of about 1750. The dining-room near by has its quaint corner cupboards where are cherished treasures in china, pewter, old silver and brass, heirlooms of colonial days.

A daughter of Captain Tucker still resides in the old mansion surrounded by abundant reminders of the days that seem so very distant; when coaches rattled slowly along the roads where motors now speed silently; when square-rigged merchant ships swung in the harbor that now shelters only fast power boats and sleek little sloops with sharp angled canvases.

N. B. P.





Above, left—The graceful and surprising "flying stairway" of the Tucker mansion has no contact with the walls.

Above, right—Billiards was a well-established game at least as far back as 1750, if the age of this massive mahogany table is in line with the style of its excellent carving.

Below—The old "Castle" itself, set high on one of the hills of Wiscasset.

'He Rode With Burgoyne'

By MABEL GREY GEHRING

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHILE on a tour through New England and just approaching a village, we noticed a sign by the roadside—"TOY MAKER." We slowed down at once. Here was something that had to be investigated. The very words "TOY MAKER" savoured of bygone days.

The house was characteristic of that section of the country, white clapboards, square built, with a peculiar wing stretching far out in the back. This, we afterward learned, had kitchen, scullery, wash house, woodshed, chicken coop, barn, all hooked together. The narrow porch across the front had been inclosed and here, spread out on a bench, were the things for sale. It was the dearest assortment. Doll's furniture in exact imitation of Old World styles. We bought a miniature highboy. Just the thing for holding odds and ends. As for the old toy maker, he had walked right out of a story book, with glasses far down on his nose and a distinctly "Yankee" way of talking. I said to him:

"This is a splendid plan. Whatever made you think of antiques for dolls?"

He chuckled and said: "Well, I wasn't just calculating to do that. But I had to have models. I copied my own stuff."

"Do you mean to say, you have the originals of all these in your own home?"

I suppose I sounded eager, for he eyed me with sudden wariness as he said, "Yes, but they're not for sale."

"Oh, I don't want to buy them," I assured him, laughing. "I like antiques best for the story they have to tell."

"You do? Most folks pester me to sell. I've had some big prices offered, too. But I sort of cling to the old things."

"Oh, yes? Better have their company, than the money. Unless, of course, you just had to have the money."

"You feel that way too? Then shake," solemnly holding out his hand. "Would you like to see my things?"

Would we like? What a question! You may imagine with what zest we followed him indoors. It was like stepping from this century to those that have gone, the rooms were so eloquent of other days. The periods were mixed, too, which made it all the more interesting. For example, in one case, a dark oak cupboard, that might have come over in the Mayflower, was right in the midst of six Chippendale chairs.

He had the loveliest chest—all raised carving on a colored foundation. I think from what I have read of them that it must have been one of the make known as a "Hadley." He had pewter, brass, china. Oh, all sorts of things. The chairs impressed me most, for I knew of just such a set being sold for hundreds of dollars. Our host said, smiling reminiscently:

"Yes, my mother valued these very highly. She wouldn't allow them to be sat on for ever so long. They were so nearly lost on the journey from Philadelphia."

"Philadelphia?" I asked. "Were they made there? They look as if they had been made by Chippendale himself, with all that lovely openwork in the backs."

"Well, I like that!"—this in humorous indignation. "Must all the fine things come from London? Our cabinetmakers did fine work."

"Oh, yes, I know. But," I added, smiling, "there is something that really did come from England. That enormous platter. Almost big enough for an ox, isn't it?"

"Well, it has held many a 20-pound turkey. They tell about one Thanksgiving. . . ."

And so with a question here and an exclamation there, we found ourselves listening to one interesting anecdote after another, of early American days. A group of weapons hung on the wall and he spoke about them. The oldest one had served under Cromwell.

"And what about this pair of spurs?" I asked.

"Nothing about them," he replied.

"Then they didn't belong to an ancestor?" I concluded. He hesitated a moment. Then,

"Well, yes, they did. But he—rode with Burgoyne."

At first mention the name meant nothing to me, so I wondered at the slight reluctance in his voice. Then I remembered—and understood.

"That was brave of him," I said slowly.

"They were all brave," he retorted, curtly. "And they (with emphasis on the pronoun) didn't go against their own people."

"That is why he was even braver. He was alone."

"He didn't have to be."

"He must have felt he had to be. Honest opinion, you know."

"Honest opinion, fiddlesticks," he burst out, impatiently.

I couldn't help breaking into a laugh at that, and after a moment, he laughed too. We talked of other things then, but later he came back to the subject again.

"Do you know," he said "you've given me something. Always felt that I had to be ashamed of that ancestor. Reckon, maybe, I was wrong."

The telephone rang just then, and while he talked there, we looked about the room. As he hung up we were admiring a print of Washington. I remarked that it was a nice one, and he said:

"When my grandmother was a young girl, she saw the General once, and she said that he stood exactly like that. Just a moment," he added suddenly.

He went through a doorway and we continued to revel in the lovely old things. What do you suppose he was using for a match holder? A bit of antique Staffordshire. We were just studying its quaint detail, when he returned, carrying a print. It was like the one on the wall, but unframed. He said: "I was sure I had another. I'd like you to have it."

There was nothing of the Old-World courtier's gallantry in his manner as he handed it to me, yet I had the indefinable feeling, that to accept such a gift properly, I should be in flowing skirts and be able to sink to the floor in a graceful curtsey. But it was "today," and I was in a tailored suit.

So I could only exclaim: "How good of you. What a charming reminder of our visit."

"Be sure that it reminds you to come back again some day," he said, looking at us in kindly manner over his gold rims.

Well, it was with genuine pleasure that we promised to go back. We were glad to look forward to seeing the old toy maker again. And we also hoped that on another occasion we might hear more about the man who "rode with Burgoyne."

One Woman's Specialty

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AN INDIVIDUAL piece of furniture, silver, china, or other example of antique craftsmanship has always a much greater value, other things being equal, when it forms part of a set. Four matched Georgian silver salt-cellars, to give a simple illustration, realizes in the auction room and elsewhere, considerably more than four odd specimens.

A London woman dealer has taken advantage of this fact by specializing in old Chippendale and Heppelwhite chairs for which, because of their combined beauty and utility, there is a steady demand. She searches for individual odd chairs of the same wood, size, period and design, keeps them until she has made a matched set of four, six, eight or 10 and then, expectedly enough, sells the set at a considerable profit over the cost of the individual units.

She has sometimes had to wait several years to complete a set of six, but her patience has been rewarded when individual chairs which cost her say, £1, sold for £5 apiece as units in a matched set.

She has also been able to sell a single chair to another dealer at a profit of several hundred per cent, just because it happened to be the long sought missing item in a set. This woman, it is said, makes a living by supplying sets of chairs only. The idea has all sorts of possibilities for business women on both sides of the Atlantic, with a flair for bargains in the genuine antique and with, of course, unlimited patience.

A Few Things That Help

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANALYZING the furnishings in a room, much like criticizing the parts of a woman's ensemble, requires an artistic sense and, in addition, some knowledge of the laws of decoration. To be able to say "this chair is in the wrong place," or "those draperies should be of a more glossy material," or "that picture should be removed," gives one a certain assurance, or at least an interest in experimenting to see what are the bad notes in a room and how they can be remedied.

Rugs and chairs have often been placed in a room, at one time or another, not from choice but from necessity. That they did not harmonize with the other furnishings may have been obvious from the start. But they had to be put up with, biding the happy day when the purse allowed a renovating and reconditioning along more artistic and pleasing lines. Going into a room of this kind and making decisions as to just what changes will produce the best results is an invigorating task. Applying certain fundamentals of interior decoration practice, we can determine whether or not the room in question comes up to the requirements of good taste.

Perhaps Strong Color Is Needed

Possibly the furnishings are not definite enough in their color scheme. Are the key colors repeated in the draperies, or chairs, or pictures, often enough to tie the colors together and give them a decided character? Occasionally a change in a single pillow cover to accent one of the key colors will be all that is necessary to produce an effect of completion. Bringing in a barrel chair in one tone of sea green in one case gave a decided vigor and vitality to a somewhat wabbly color combination of green and rust.

Is there enough pattern? The introduction of this idea of pattern works wonders. A room devoid of pattern is generally lacking in stimulation and interest. Even when colors of the various chairs and rugs harmonize, unless there is some pattern there the result is flat and passive. Figured draperies, wall paper with an unobtrusive little diamond pattern or plaid design, rugs with Oriental patterns, all-over floor coverings with a faint design in the same color—any one of these will bring an interesting pattern into an otherwise too placid combination.

As Summer Comes

SLIP covers are one of the first considerations for making overstuffed furniture cool. They also save wear and soil Linen chintz and cretonne are the materials most used for the purpose; and patterns can be purchased for making certain standard sizes. An easy and pretty way to finish seams is to use bias binding in a harmonizing or contrasting color. Plaids as well as floral patterns in warp prints are in good style for the summer home. A new comfort are huge cushions, as tall as the ordinary chair, covered with material to match slip covers. These are very useful in the summer cottage or on a porch for "extras."

Windows may be more simply draped in summer, to admit more breezes. The new washable window shades are inexpensive and come 42 in. to 54 in. wide. They are opaque, can be sponged free of spots or dust, are pliable, and come in several colors. Glazed chintz shades may be used instead of any draperies in breakfast room or kitchen if desired. Side drapes and valance of oilcloth is sometimes used for these same rooms to make them airy in summer. None of these draperies have to be laundered.

There is quite a variety of fabrics akin to oilcloth, designed to relieve the summer housekeeper. Tablecloths, finished to look like linen, come in white and colors and bordered. A set of waterproof scarfs measuring 18 x 27 inches are designed in a choice of colors for use in the breakfast nook, kitchen, bath, dressing or bedroom.

Glassware is the ideal service for meals because it is so cool and dainty. Color makes some of the thicker and more serviceable pieces attractive. And it doesn't have to match throughout! Two colors are sponsored by fashion. Or, different colors may be used, for example, for salad and dessert. New glass vases are copies of old New England pickle jars, so those who possess them will do well to revive them for the summer bouquet. Footed vases are most noticeable this season. Some are fan shaped while others resemble goblets and are called "rose jars."

Two pieces of silver recently sold in London are of special interest to Americans. The inkstand at the left, made by Harvey Lewis of Philadelphia about 1810, is elaborate work in Empire style, in which an Indian head is substituted for the usual sphinx. The pepper pot at the right is a quaintly simple little piece, made nearly 100 years earlier by Daniel Deshon of New London, Connecticut

London Happenings

By COLLECTOR

London

A PIECE of American Colonial silver, however humble, is always sure to make a stir in the London auction room. The appearance of two interesting examples thus attracted unusual attention when they were put up to the highest bidder recently at a famous Bond Street salesroom.

One was a worn kitchen pepper pot, like a miniature flour dredger, with a cylinder-shaped body that was plain except for molded bands. It had a domed cover and a reeded scroll handle of a shape sometimes described as like a printer's question mark. It weighed just 2 ounces, 14 pennyweights and was made by Daniel Deshon of New London, Conn., about the year 1720—half a century before the famous Boston Tea Party.

The wistful-looking little New London piece, appeared lost in the tall glass case in which it stood almost by itself for display before the sale. It found a ready purchaser in Old London two centuries later at £22, despite the fact that it showed a thorn-shaped rent due to centuries of use and cleaning, and that it must have cost originally little more than $2.

There is a vogue among collectors this year for these plain little kitchen pepper pots or dredgers. They were often made in England during Georgian times and are almost indistinguishable, except for the silver marks, from the American one just sold.

The other and more imposing piece was a charming and exceedingly scarce circular American inkstand, with two openings for inkwells. Winged American Indians formed the three supports, on a shaped base with decorated borders.

Additional interest was lent by the fact that the top bore the following inscription: "In evidence of the cherished love and esteem of Elizth. Powel for her favorite Sophia H. Otis."

The maker's mark was "H. Lewis" in an engrailed oblong, twice repeated, showing that it was made by Harvey Lewis, of Philadelphia, about the year 1810. The inkstand weighed just over 15 ounces and realized £150.

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"Each Whittall Rug Completes a Picture"

• *Said Margaret to her best friend Sally.*

"IF these rooms are examples of what you mean," answered Sally admiringly, "I quite agree with you. I'm beginning to believe . . . that you've turned into an interior decorator."

"Me?" laughed Margaret. "Don't be silly . . . why I don't know a thing about decorating."

"Then please explain," demanded Sally.

"Of course I had seen your beautiful Sheraton desk and chair before you married, but whatever have you done to make this living room look so distinguished? Why . . . I've never seen a room with so much individuality . . . and the colors make a perfect background for you, too."

"That's due to the Whittall Anglo Persian Rug that Mother and Dad gave us for a wedding present," answered Margaret. "When we saw how its charming colors and antique Persian pattern brought out the beauty of our mahogany . . . we decided then and there to select the Whittall rug that would blend the best with our furniture in each and every room. Now, look in the Dining Room. Doesn't that Whittall lustre rug which we chose especially, flatter the charms of our maple table and chairs?"

"I'm beginning to believe that you let Whittall rugs do your decorating for you," smiled Sally.

"You might better say . . . a careful selection of them," answered Margaret. "Of course I might have used an Anglo Persian for the dining room, too, but as an expression of individuality, I thought a lustre finished Whittall Anglo Ramadan . . . in cheerful colors would be the best. Isn't it beautiful?"

"So beautiful . . . that I want to ask your advice," said Sally. "I have a Queen Anne table that needs a very colorful rug . . . also a few early American pieces that should have something just right, too. I've been afraid to go out and buy . . . just any rugs."

"You are quite right," replied Margaret. "Whittall rugs are made especially for cases such as yours. They come in such a wide range of patterns and textures that I can safely say you will find just the rugs to correctly harmonize and blend with any kind of wood . . . or period of furniture."

"I don't suppose there's any time like the present," mused Sally.

"No! there isn't," continued Margaret, "and besides I can't attempt to tell you, here, what a variety of rugs Whittall really makes."

"If you could only go with me and give me the benefit of your expert advice," answered Sally invitingly.

"Of course I'm going with you," said Margaret. "Do you think I'd miss the chance of seeing you buy your first Whittall rug?"

• SALLY will soon learn that Whittall rugs are sturdily woven from the finest of imported wools . . . and are as nearly everlasting in beauty as mortal rugs can be. Offered for her selection will be Whittall rugs in the famous Anglo Persian quality and in Anglo Assyrian or Anglo Ramadan . . . fine lustre finish Oriental reproductions. She will decide on Whittall rugs . . . because they can always be counted on to provide a perfect background for a favorite decorative scheme . . . and for any period or type of wood. A Whittall rug is more than an inspiration to the home decorator. It completes a picture that endures.

Note: This is the third story of a series about Margaret . . . her new home . . . and her rugs.

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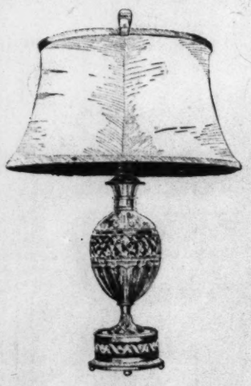

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INTERIOR DECORATION AND ANTIQUES

Halls That Beckon

DOES your entrance hall offer a cheerful, gracious welcome that will make your guests eager to enter your home? Or is it cluttered and dark. If it is not a charming place, expressing harmony and good taste, a little time and careful thought may make it so.

Years ago entrance halls were large and well furnished, often being used as reception or writing rooms. With the vogue for more modest homes, they have become smaller and smaller until now they are frequently mere passageways to more important rooms and, for that reason, are often neglected.

Properly decorated and furnished, the hall should express a pleasant blending of formality and friendly hospitality, harmonizing in character with adjoining rooms.

Wall Treatment Important

There are various ways to lighten or give an impression of space in a small, dark hall. Plain, light-colored walls often help. Scenic wall papers in atmospheric colorings, that will suggest shadowy distances, and some of the softly figured foliage wall papers will accomplish this result. Mirrors placed properly will add greatly to the illusion of space and, in addition, are useful as an aid to dress correction.

Where small size need not be regarded, a striped or blocked paper, a medallion or all-over pattern is pleasing. For Spanish type houses, rough plaster walls seem more in keeping. Add a splash of color from a bright hanging to help set off wrought iron lighting fixtures.

Floor finishes may be as varied as one pleases. Many of the new materials are delightful. Composition tiles, faïence or linoleum are to be had in a variety of interesting and colorful patterns. Some of these are sufficiently attractive without rugs. Hardwood floors are always good.

Scatter rugs of Oriental patterns, Wilton rugs of good quality, hooked or braided or other handmade rugs are all appropriate with hardwood floors. Carpets are being used extensively. Stair carpets, if used, may be plain or figured, matching a floor carpet. Both rugs and carpets should be of excellent quality to withstand hard wear as the hall is usually in constant use.

Banish the Clothes Rack

The addition of coat closets in most modern houses has relegated to the attic the unsightly clothes rack formerly piled high with a miscellaneous collection of coats, hats and umbrellas. If, however, your house has no convenient closet, the family may be persuaded to carry their wraps to a less conspicuous part of the house. For the hall should be left as uncluttered as the living room.

For the narrow hall the conventional arrangement of table or lowboy with a mirror above is always suitable. Simplicity and balance characterized an attractive grouping of eighteenth century furniture recently seen. A Phyfe table with drop ends and the lyre motif in the pedestals was flanked by matching lyre-back chairs. A round mirror, exquisitely framed, hung above the table and on either side were sidelights simulating old oil lamps. A bowl of bright flowers was the sole ornament on the table.

A folding top table might be used in a similar arrangement with ladder-back or Windsor chairs; or, for the more formal English home, a carved oak table or chest with carved chairs. If more color is needed, a bright fabric hanging or a grouping of pictures may replace the mirror, gay little pads can be used in the chairs and a pottery or cloisonné vase on the table. Rugs also may contain spots of color. If there is plenty of light and sunshine, however, neutral colors are best. The general tone of the hall should be cheerful but sufficiently restrained to express dignity.

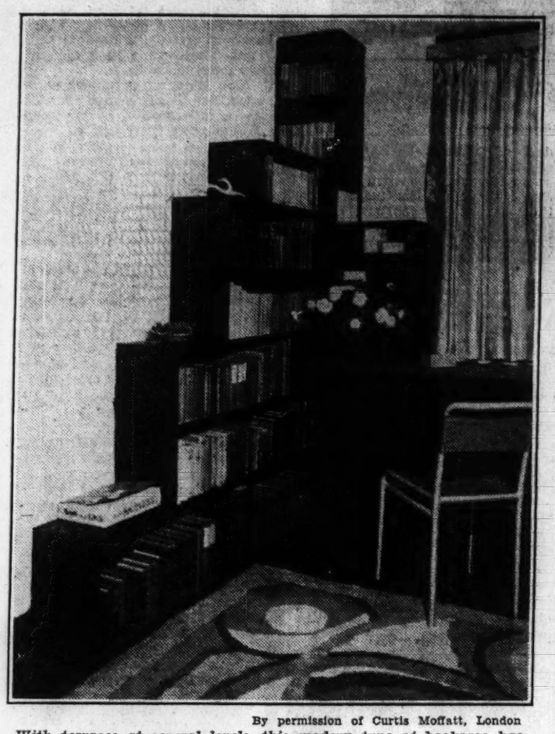
For the Long Hall

Another attractive grouping for a long wall is made with a low chest or upholstered love seat flanked by small tables, pier cabinets, or decorative little stands that hold pots of ivy. Cut flowers and growing things give a pleasing touch of intimacy in any room.

A grandfather's clock, if one is so fortunate as to own one, is particularly welcome in the hall. Many of the wall clocks, also, are extremely ornamental, whether of the pendulum or the newer electric type. If the hall is large, a chest of drawers, a desk and chair, or a larger table are effective, but as a usual thing the pieces should be few, simple and semiformal in character.

In apartments, where space is scarce and halls are very often almost a part of the living room, a cabinet sewing machine that is seldom used, a sewing cabinet or a low radio cabinet may serve to furnish the hall attractively.

The stair well should not be neglected. If there is no window the wall space may be broken by a Paisley shawl or other fabric, a picture, mirror or wall bracket. Small hanging shelves, or a little niche in the wall for books or bric-a-brac give individuality also. The hall grouping should not be repeated, of course, but rather supplemented, by the careful treatment of this additional wall space.



By permission of Curtis Moffatt, London

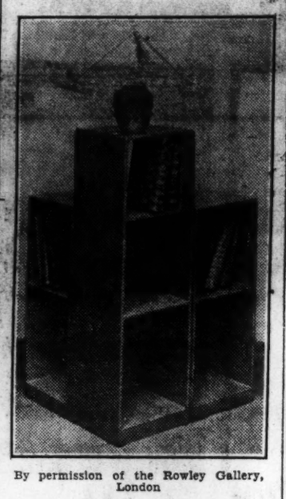
With terraces at several levels, this modern type of bookcase has lines that avoid the dull monotony of the usual single rectangle

Modern Bookcases Save Space

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

OUR views as to the appropriate way of housing books have considerably changed of late years, if for no other reason than that we dislike to be bound by tradition. The first step toward freedom came when people saw that it was no longer necessary to pack shelf upon shelf until they reached the ceiling and a step ladder was required to reach the topmost books. In place of this wall covering of leather-backed bindings came the low, built-in bookcase, also the delightful piecemeal case that expands shelf by shelf as the owner's library grows.



By permission of the Rowley Gallery, London

The three upright sections of this model are connected by hinges, allowing their positions to be changed at will

But the modern furniture designer saw the decorative possibilities of a bookcase placed not necessarily back to the wall but projecting at some handy angle into the room. Formed of square, or oblong, boxlike partitions of diminishing lengths, instead of a flat top there is a series of steps at different heights. On these may be placed vases of flowers or objects of art, which show to better advantage than when seen in a row on the ordinary low flat-topped bookcase.

One such design made an attractive fitment in the corner of a room near a window in a small flat. Under the window was placed a wide shelf which formed a study or writing table, with reference books conveniently close at hand.

A delightful variation of the small bookcase in box form has three sections. The side ones have double recesses and the center one three. The latter, being higher than the side sections, forms a pedestal for a lamp or bowl of flowers. The three partitions are hinged together which allows of their being arranged in a variety of ways. When placed in a room conveniently near a chair they look as pleasing as they are useful. Made of laminated wood, this case is lacquered in a delightful Chinese blue or in some other color to match the room.

The book table is an up-to-date model that is very popular at present. One of the latest designs is made round instead of the usual square shape, the triangular recesses between the four bookcases being useful for holding folded newspapers.

Newspapers are less easily disposed of than books. To make good this deficiency, a little oblong table is provided with a couple of undershelves for papers and magazines. Another idea is a comfortable armchair for reading fitted with locker sides into which newspapers can be popped.

A modern combined china cupboard and bookcase has the center devoted to china and the sides to books. It is characterized by an uneven top effect, the cupboard portion being slightly raised above the bookcase sides.

Wooden Utensils of Early Settlers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

TODAY the colonial tradition is potent in America, alike in the collecting and the manufacturing worlds. Walnut and mahogany, maple and pine, are chosen for our period furniture. Our rooms are paneled after the fashion of the eighteenth century in Philadelphia and New England. We are copying the high, ladder-back chairs, the wide, low windsors and Phyfe's Sheraton adaptations. Hooked rugs and rag rugs are selected with care to lay on polished pine floors. For the kitchen, even for the dining room, the countryside is being ransacked for those homely utensils that go so well in a room having an open fireplace.

Very pleasant it is to picture in fancy an old New England kitchen of 1650 to 1700. There centered the activity of the Puritan home. Unlike the settlers in the "Old Dominion," who brought with them or sent for a deal of pewter and fine linen, the early Puritans, in most cases, came over almost empty-handed, so far as house gear was concerned. They had no silverware, very little pewter. From the outset, iron being scarce and expensive to work, they had to rely on the woods around them for the material to make their kitchen utensils as well as the bulk of their farm implements.

"My Wyfe . . . Shee Hearith—"

For many years wood turning was a recognized trade in New England and Massachusetts and dis turner a business title. We find Lion Gardiner writing to John Winthrop, June, in 1652: "My wyfe desireth Mistress Lake to get her a dozen of trays for shee hearith that there is a good tray-maker with you." Plows, harrows, cart wheels, barrels and the like were fashioned of wood cut in the forest that surrounded the home. Crooked saplings were made into sled runners, goose yokes, hay forks; birch twigs became brooms such as they had seen the Indians making; hardwood logs were shaped into salt mortars, pig troughs and large bread bowls.

Most of the farm implements had to be bought from the skilled wood workers, but in the main the kitchen utensils were fashioned in the evenings at home. While mother and daughters were busy spinning or weaving by the light of the hearth flame or a flickering bayberry candle, father and son diligently wielded the pocket-knife over pieces of wood. No winter picture of a New England fireside group would be complete without the figure of a whittling boy.

Burl Bowls Were Made By Indians

Governor Bradford found the Indians using wooden bowls, trays and dishes, and the "Indian bowls," made from the wartlike burls of various trees, are now worth collecting. A fine specimen, now in the Massachusetts Historical Society, was originally taken from the wigwam of King Philip. Wooden noggins, or low bowls with handles, are repeatedly named in early inventories. Mary Ring of Plymouth, thought, in 1633, that a "wooden cup" was valuable enough to leave by will as a token of friendship. Wooden trenchers were used on tables for more than a century and were frequently bequeathed.

Not even the most ardent antiquarian of course, has any desire to collect all these homely kitchen utensils, to put them to practical use in the modern home. We can cheerfully forego the acquisition of a powering tub that used to contain pickle for salting meat; the keelers in which the dishes were washed; and the skippets that ladled out the liquids. But any home today can be proud to find a place on the kitchen dresser for a few wooden bowls or porringers, worn with age white and smooth as satin.

These porringers, sometimes rimmed with silver, called mazers, later were made entirely of silver. They are nearly always plain, beautifully smooth wood, with the rim turned outward. Occasionally you may come across one boasting carvings or mottoes. Then you have a treasure.

Dutch and Germans Liked Ornament

As a rule, the "whittling Yankee" put little ornament into his work, contenting himself with the plain article finished by scraping with a piece of glass. Possibly the Puritan conscience considered decoration as a waste of time.

It was different with the Dutch colonists of New York and the Germans of Pennsylvania. These spent many hours carving strange flower and figure designs on butter molds and pie markers, mugs and knife boxes. Well worth collecting are the carved, hanging, spoon racks or lepelborties, of the Dutch housewives, and the brush-and-combholders that hung beside the pump in the outkitchen of the German farmhouses in Pennsylvania.

Fortunate indeed will you be to pick up a set of six wooden fruit trenchers with their box. One side of the trencher is plain, the other painted in a simple design, with a verse running round between the pattern. It is difficult to be quite sure of the use of these trenchers, but I think they were the work of Welch settlers, and were used for fruit and sweetmeats. It is in Switzerland, however, in the Bernese Oberland, that this peasant art attains its highest perfection and greatest variety.

Anyone who cares to bring home from a vacation on the Continent specimens of the Swiss peasant work will find that they fall pleasantly into place with his native collection of early New England woodenware.

N. T.

Searching the Attic for Decorations

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WHAT a transformation!" I exclaimed, as I entered a friend's living room. "That corner of the room looks so different, and twice as attractive as it used to. What have you done to it?"

"Merely searched my attic," she said.

The pieces of furniture in the corner did not look like a collection from an attic, neither did they have an appearance of newness or strangeness in the room. They looked perfectly at home and contented in their new environment.

The most important piece in the group was an old rocking chair which had been relegated to the attic, my friend said, because it had been painted black and just didn't seem to fit in anywhere. The paint had now been removed, the natural wood had been oiled and waxed, and the chair was truly a thing of beauty.

Beside the chair was placed a table which had once upon a time been used as a plant stand on the porch. The top had then been covered with oilcloth, so the surface was in good condition and needed only oiling and waxing.

On the wall behind the table and the chair were placed some hanging bookshelves which had been sent to the attic at one time because the owner thought they looked too old-fashioned to use, yet too good to throw away. These required only a thorough dusting before they were hung. The lower shelf was used for books, and on the upper shelf was a gay pottery jar containing a spray of ivy, all very attractive.

In front of the chair and table was an old hooked rug in a quaint design. The original bright colors had faded a bit, but for that very reason were soft enough to blend with other colors in the room.

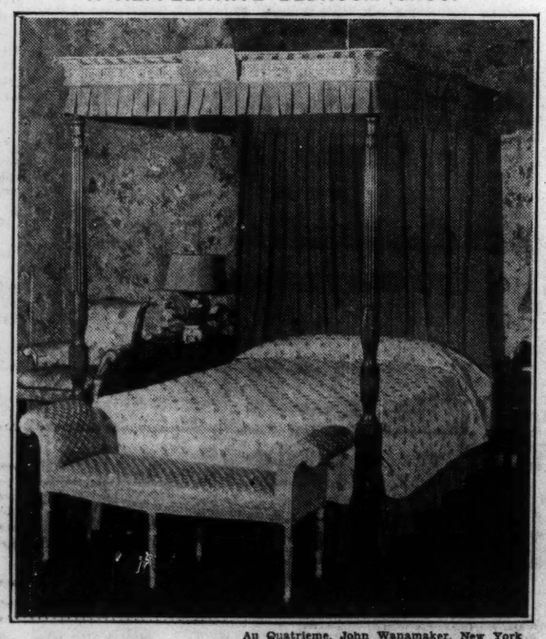
My friend's successful search for her attic led her to investigate also, the top shelf of her pantry cupboard where she had stored a number of "odds and ends" handed down from her mother and grandmother. From this shelf she selected an old majolica ware match holder, and a kerosene lamp with a marble base which the local electrician wired for her at slight expense.

This group of furnishings of grandmother's day was so attractive looking that I was inspired to go straight home and search by own attic.

"Surely you'll find something," my friend said, encouragingly, as I left.

I poked about in all the dusty corners. No chair, no table, no bookshelves, no hooked rug. I thought, there isn't any loot in my attic. But just as I was about to give up the search, I happened to open a dilapidated old trunk. There in a box, done up with my Great-Aunt Jane's wedding dress, was an old piece of embroidery which Aunt Jane herself had made and given to me when I was a little girl. I hadn't looked at it for a long time. It was a fine piece of needlepoint, a little larger than the average sample. Excellent as to coloring, design and workmanship, I realized I should have given it a place of honor sooner. Having carefully mended a few tiny moth holes, sprayed it with a powder to prevent further destructiveness, I had it put in a plain black wooden frame about an inch wide, and hung it over my desk, which fortunately was not modern in design. I am much more pleased with it than I would be with an expensive picture or hanging, and it is invariably admired more than anything else in the room.

A HEPPELWHITE BEDROOM GROUP



Au Quatrieme, John Wanamaker, New York

This fine Heppelwhite bed came from Loudon Castle, Ayrshire. It is of a very beautiful brown mahogany in original condition. Its painted cornice is leaf green, ivory and a brown matching the wood, the design showing a strong Louis XVI influence. The yellow damask chairs are also in Heppelwhite style, and so is the white and gold bench in his classic manner.

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Our Budget Advisor . . . .

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Seventh Floor

NEW YORK

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Another Roman Holiday

Victoriana, edited and compiled by Margaret Barton and Osbert Sitwell. London: Duckworth. 7s. 6d. net.

MISS BARTON'S and Mr. Sitwell's latest book contains succinct and awful warnings to critics, politicians, generals, ecclesiastics—all who are concerned with public life and are prone to pontifical utterance. Before they shout down the newest author or accuse the latest painter or sculptor of incompetence, before they proclaim that because their cause is powerful it is good, let them pause and take another glance at this book, if only for vanity's sake. It will be salutary to reflect that one may cut a ridiculous figure half a century hence.

For the editors have cruelly gathered together a fairly representative selection of pontifical absurdities and banalities that came from the lips and pens of men who instructed opinion in the reign of the good Queen. Another Roman holiday at the expense of the Victorians, you protest, more slander of the great men of a great age? The protest is too general. Humbug, platitude, folly in any age are the rightful targets of the satirist, and there is no reason why the Victorian variety should escape. In fact there are very good reasons for especially selecting it.

A Great Age

For it was a great age and the immense influence of its thought has flowed well into our times. Whether we like it or not we are all, in a true sense, Victorians, children of the century which saw the establishment of industrialism, imperialism, plutocracy, the rise of democracy; and we are heirs to its problems. The books of the great Victorians have been the books of our adolescence — which is not to decry them or to say that we do not return to them in maturity—and so considerable was the constructive activity during the reign of Victoria that even when we are satirical at its expense, what Mr. Sitwell calls our "secret mind" creeps slyly to defend it. What excellent reasons we have, therefore, for examining the Victorian outlook closely.

Its most obvious weakness was its conviction of the absolute rightness of utilitarianism. Its Livingstones were justified not so much by faith as by trade. When your Carlyles talk of the "Sacredness of Work" and find ethical grounds for defending Negro slavery, is it surprising that your Roebucks want to lengthen factory hours? Our own present position is perhaps undistinguished and negative. As Mr. Sitwell says in the best-written introduction we have yet seen from his hand, "Our only positive augmentation of sagacity in these days is our own doubt of it; an increased belief in our own fallibility."

And What of Ourselves?

Yet, are we so refined and skeptical? It would be easy to find in the public speeches of politicians and church dignitaries on social problems and the war, passages to match the mellifluous banalities of Mr. Gladstone, or the sanguinary presumptuousness of the Bishop of Chichester at the time of the Boer War. Publicity and propaganda—shouting one thing very loudly and very often—are the methods we have exchanged for the Olympian assertion of a moral superiority. In the Quarterly's denunciation of "Jane Eyre," on the ground that it is written by the "new mind and thought which has overthrown and violated every code, human and divine, abroad, and fostered Chartism and rebellion at home," one has only to substitute the word "Bolshevism" for "Chartism" and one might be reading an elder modern critic on one of his naughty juniors.

Again, in Morley's infamous attack on Swinburne, in the Saturday Review's hissing about Byron and Ibsen, in the Quarterly, once more, declaring Hardy to be coarse, disagreeable, affected, lacking in taste and cultivation; in the Spectator, talking of the "snaky horror and poison" of Shelley, the loathesomeness of Wilkie Collins; in the Saturday again writing with all too unconscious truthfulness of the "Idylls of the King": "No pathos like that of the story of King Arthur harmonizes so completely with all that is pathetic in our time"—in all these it is not so much the error of judgment which is gross as the air of assumed moral superiority.

The Great and the Late

The trouble is, as Mr. Sitwell points out, that the great Victorians—the writers, painters and natural scientists—were those who were attacked in their own day by the sort of people who in every generation are a generation late in the understanding of ideas. And the method of denigration of the great by the late was the classic one: when you violently disagree with a man, accuse him of having no morals and call him dull and uneducated. The danger—if there can be danger in such an amusing book as this—is that in reading what the influential dullards have to say, we may forget the intelligent; there were men, for example, who saw the fallacy of Ruskin's moralistic theory of art, for example, and who could trounce him for running amok about Turner. But there is only one side to controversy, as seen by the satirist, and that is the silly one. For the rest, he relies upon the reader's "secret mind" to restore the balance.

V. S. P.

Retelling an Old Story

Rousseau, the Child of Nature, by John Charpentier. New York: Lincoln MacVeagh. $5.

IT IS sometimes suggested that a moratorium ought to be declared in the book-publishing business. Without subscribing unreservedly to any such scheme we should heartily favor a movement to prohibit the writing or printing of any more books about either Voltaire or Rousseau. To say this is not to imply that there is nothing else to be discovered about them worth discovering; but the character and career of each have been subjected for so long to so fierce a light of inquiry and research that new ideas about them, new facts, new inferences, new interpretations are bound to have to do with minute details of their life and work; and that being the case the proper place to publish such researches is in the pages of one or another of the philological, historical or philosophical journals. For a while at any rate there is no room for any more "popular" books on these subjects. We felt this to be true when we reviewed Brandes's "Voltaire" in these columns a few weeks ago; we are confirmed in our opinion by this new biography of Rousseau.

The old story is retold without a glimmer of a novelty of presentation or interpretation from end to end; told at inordinate length and with never-ending verbosity. The emphasis throughout is upon personalities and most especially upon Rousseau's love-affairs. Now, it may safely be said that to modern taste Rousseau's love-affairs are among the least attractive of those recorded in history or romance. The significance of Rousseau is discoverable not in the fact that he lived as he did but in the fact that he wrote what he did. From this biography no reader unacquainted with its subject's own writings and with other more serious books upon him could possibly realize that Rousseau was perhaps the most influential of modern men

S. C. C.

A Full Life

My Story, by Mary Roberts Rinehart. New York: Farrar & Rinehart, Inc. $2.50.

A DOUBLE interest inheres in Mary Roberts Rinehart's autobiography, an interest both human and literary, an interest depending upon the vivid recital of the facts of an eventful life, and one depending upon the disclosure of Mrs. Rinehart's purpose and methods as a writer. It is the latter aspect which concerns most readers, and it is the author's views about her own writing and writing in general that give most consequence to a delightful if not momentous book.

Mrs. Rinehart is modest about her work. She insists that she is no novelist—a bad novelist, is her term—but that she is a good reporter.

"I was a good reporter. Northcliffe had cabled me that himself, after my early articles had appeared, and I knew it myself. I saw things in pictures, and could describe those pictures. Much of my writing, including this purely objective narrative itself, is journalistic."

Again she writes: "I was a good craftsman and I was a good story teller, but I was no literary genius, holding up the pure flame of art to light the world. If I agonized like Tchekhov over my work, and I did, the resemblance ceased there. But I knew, and know, my craft fairly well. If I call it a craft rather than an art, that is what I believe it is."

There is dignity and a clear critical faculty evidenced by this analysis, in addition to its engaging modesty.

To Mrs. Rinehart her writing is her work, to which she has given all she could of care and craftsmanship. It has always been something that she continually and passionately strove to better. But it has always been work and not some precious, inspired gift for which she demanded adulation.

She became a writer, quite simply, because she wanted to make some money. A turn of the stock market had left Dr. and Mrs. Rinehart, accustomed to a good standard of living, and parents of three small boys, in debt.. Dr. Rinehart's practice was good, but mere time put limits to his earning capacity, and she wanted to help. For years she had cherished a desire to write. Now, when Dr. Rinehart came home with a strange story from life she wrote it out that night. The next day she had it typed and sent it to Munsey's Magazine. It was accepted. That first year she sold 45 stories and novelettes and earned $1800.

She did not want a career. She has small patience with feminism, or with the married woman who looks upon her earnings as all her own and her husband's as belonging to the family. Mrs. Rinehart's earnings have been large, what with short stories, magazine articles, novels, and plays. Ideas have come thick and fast, and her production has been rapid. Already she has had some 40 books published, and she is by no means at an end.

Other illuminating facts are revealed about her writing—her distaste for realism, her deliberate aim to amuse and interest her audience but not to pander to it. She has no time for temperament, and no fondness for literary circles. Writing is hard work, and it is better to get at it than to sit in a circle and talk about it. For years she kept office hours and went to town to write as faithfully as if she worked for an employer. Yet the family came first. If either had to suffer, it must be her work. She has a keen sense of the position of the husband of a woman with a successful career and she does not mince matters when she says that it is hard to combine a career with domestic happiness. She has been able to do it, thanks to the compromises that both she and her husband have been willing to make.

The writing aspect of "My Story" is inextricably intermingled with the narrative of events in an active, adventurous family. Though this is, as she says, a purely objective piece of work, the writer is clearly revealed as a person of great driving power, quick to think and act, generous, courageous, with a certain amount of feminine guile and a practical outlook. She has interviewed kings and queens, she has sat in at army and navy conferences, she is friend of the great and the near-great, she is the only woman on President Hoover's Land Commission; and, perhaps, now she is only beginning to write.

Champion of Childhood

The Questioning Child, by Angelo Patri. New York: Appleton. $2.

ANGELO PATRI, the man who understands children, chooses a just title for his latest book of essays on the serious occupation of child culture. All who work with children know this eager quality, its consequent digging up of earth as the young roots spread, the noise it makes, the space it takes, all so necessary to the children's growth, and so uncomfortable for their elders.

Mr. Patri writes always from the viewpoint of the child. It is the child that is to be considered, let the grown-ups adapt themselves as they must. From his long experience as teacher and principal in the New York public schools, he has gleaned the wisdom of the sage; and he clothes his thoughts with the poetry of the artist.

Though we have long admired the work of this gentle, wise, child-loving man, and found his daily newspaper column a strength and inspiration in the storm and stress of parenthood, we cannot agree with everything he says. In the chapter "Truth Dispels a Child's Timidity," he tells us that we forget the sorrows and wrongdoings of our own childhood more easily than we do its joys. In our own case, on the contrary, that very memory has often served to carry us over rough places with at least a modicum of patience.

Then, too, Mr. Patri expects a great deal of parents. Perhaps only the cream of the crop can at present live up to the high standard he sets for them. Certainly the majority, with their economic problems, can only strive toward his ideal of tender, forbearing love, of perfect sagacity in dealing with all situations, however exasperating or strange. The love is pretty sure to be there. But to most fathers, occupied the full day with supplying bread and butter, the business of parenthood remains distinctly a side line. Nevertheless, "Every Day Is Father's Day" should be read by all fathers, whether they need it or not. Those who do not need it will gain in self-approval. Mothers, too, engaged in the multiple activities of their craft, have not always time for the refinements of its practice. But let them rejoice, for Mr. Patri, placing them second in importance only to their offspring, is always putting in a good word for them. He begs them to take a day off now and then, to get the mental respite that keeps them fit for mothering. Priceless advice.

The Champion of Childhood and Defender of Its Rights holds high the banner. He remembers the work to be done, the conflicts to be straightened out, knows the difficulties that any mother, however well-intentioned, must encounter on the thorny path of bringing up Willie, Johnnie, et als. His essays give helpful counsel, pointing out the way of grace. Dear Mr. Patri, we would all follow it if we could, but you know it is said, we have the biggest job in the world on our hands.

Just about now, the chapter "Cut the Apron Strings" may be read with profit by all parents as yet unconverted to summer camps. It strongly attests their value, to the child directly; to the parental profession, as vacation.

M. L.

"Miss Mole," by E. H. Young, has been awarded the James Tait Black prize for 1930 in England.

Decoration From Harper's Catalogue of Books for Boys and Girls.

Peasants at War

Harm Wulf: A Peasant Chronicle, by Hermann Löns. (Translated by Marion Saunders.) New York: Minton, Balch. $2.50.

EVEN the driest and dustiest of the old-style history textbooks —with their tables of dates and brief statements of isolated events—would spare a paragraph to tell of the horrors of the Thirty Years' War, that religious-political struggle which ravaged Germany in the early years of the seventeenth century, which decimated the population, ruined the cities and laid waste the entire country. In the historical accounts of the struggle, the names of Tilly and Wallenstein, the opposing generals during the worst of the war, dominate the story; the religious and political aspects of the war are stressed; the effect of the war on the whole of Germany is depicted.

In the novel, "Harm Wulf," the Thirty Years' War is viewed from a different angle, as the subtitle implies. It is, above all, a "peasant chronicle." We do not merely look back, but we are taken back to the very years of the war, and we see it, as it were, from the inside. It is not the story of Tilly and Wallenstein, but the story of the peasants, of Harm Wulf and his "Werwolves." These were the innocent peasants and farmers of Luneberg heath, caught between the marauding forces and preyed upon by all who at last banded together in self-defense under the leadership of Harm Wulf, and followed the primitive idea of justice: a life for a life.

The early peaceful manner of living of the heath peasants is portrayed in a style somewhat reminiscent of "Growth of the Soil." Then, with the coming of the war, the picture changes and we see how for long years disaster follows disaster, and how the stolid, friendly, peace-loving farmers turn into the dreaded band of "Werwolves," from whom no plundering soldier, no spying gypsy, no thieving vagabond can escape, once he enters their territory.

The reader will find the book most worth while if he will try to look upon the succession of tragic events more as background, and will focus his attention on the character of Harm Wulf. For in a simple and direct style the story of Harm Wulf is unfolded, from the time when, as a kindly young peasant, he led an idyllic life on his small farm with pretty young Rose, his wife; through the dark years of the war, which robbed him of home and family and made him the cruel leader of the "Werwolves," to his last years, after the war, when his eyes grew somewhat bright again, and a sort of happiness returned, although the years of violence had left their ineradicable mark upon him.

Yet "Harm Wulf" is more than a story of a man's life. It is primarily a chronicle portraying a brutal era. As such, it is recommended to anyone who thinks of war as connected with glory and courage, with pomp and circumstance. Nothing is omitted which may serve to show war in all its demoralizing character, and even the most fervent admirer of glittering martial array who reads this chronicle will surely be moved to look upon peace as a blessed gift.

For other readers, for those who are without morbid curiosity, or who have not the incentive of interest in continental historical backgrounds, the book will be perhaps too gruesome, too constantly dramatic—with the same violent theme repeated over and over again, until only the obvious earnestness of the author saves it from being classed with the old "blood-and-thunder" type of novel. Even so, it is doubtful whether the historical authenticity of deeds of violence provides justification for constantly recurring descriptions of them in fiction

Freedom and Equality

Equality, by R. H. Tawney. London: Allan & Unwin. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.25.

MAN once again seems to be in fetters, not this time the political fetters from which the French Revolution freed him, but economic fetters hardly less effective. When the security of his livelihood, the type of house which he shall inhabit, the conditions under which he shall work and the amusements which he shall frequent are all at the command of a few persons, themselves subject to no such restrictions, where is the talk of freedom? Yet this is the situation of the majority, the wage earners, in an industrial society where great inequality is permitted. The servitude, moreover, tends to be hereditary, for poverty means poor education, and bequest perpetuates and increases the hold of the plutocrats upon the reins of power.

Yet equality of a crude type is unattainable, and this Mr. Tawney admits. "Equality," he says, "is a metaphor," as applied to human beings. What is necessary is that inequality should not be encouraged by the laws of the society, and that the economic surplus should be used in such a way as to assure every citizen security of livelihood and liberty to develop such capabilities as he has.

So far so commonplace! What is interesting is the attempt to show how this ideal is both practical and, under modern industrial conditions, necessary.

In the first place, large installments of it have already been attained in many countries, where social provision secures the welfare and to some extent the development of every citizen, and where the claim of the trades unions to a voice in management is being gradually, withal grudgingly, admitted, without killing enterprise or efficiency. An extension of this policy, Mr. Tawney hopes, will bring about the desired ends. So much for practicability.

Fipally, it is necessary because with modern industry the essential qualities for survival of a society are the ability to cooperate and respect for individuality, neither of which flourishes where a class system is strong. The case is argued by Mr. Tawney with a subtlety and fire seldom met with in this type of polemic, and though many of the instances are chosen from Great Britain, the discussion is worth consideration by any country which begins to know the meaning of, "the class war," that is, by the whole of the industrial world.

A 'Muck-Raker' Looks Back

The Autobiography of Lincoln Steffens. New York: Harcourt, Brace. Two volumes. $7.50.

SOME 35 years ago a New York clergyman named Parkhurst concluded that it was time some agency rather than a corrupt police force should deal with the scandalous conditions of vice and corruption that had grown up in that city. By methods condemned by many as sensational, he forced an investigation by a legislative committee, known as the Lexow Committee. The revelations of that inquisition turned New York upside down, threw Tammany out of power for a time, and set the other cities of the United States to investigating themselves.

In these inquisitions a young newspaper reporter, Lincoln Steffens by name, found an opportunity which his talents and his persistence enabled him to utilize to the utmost. He cooperated with Parkhurst in displaying the seamy side of New York. He turned St. Louis inside out. He grappled with the problems of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. He tackled Chicago, and those of us who were there and knew the city better than he, always felt he failed in that particular effort at diagnosis. He studied Boston under the helpful encouragement of E. A. Filene, and made a romantic effort to bring Martin Lomasney to the side of the angels. Summed up in a volume, his studies of municipal corruption under the title of "The Shame of the Cities" won him first place among the ardent young reformers whom Roosevelt dubbed "the muck-rakers."

Singular Interest

Now, coincidentally with the beginning of a new investigation into New York's Government, Steffens comes forth with his Autobiography, covering the events of a life of singular interest and public service. He tells of his own deeds with a gusto which perhaps becomes a little difficult after 900 pages of type. The note of personal virtue is perhaps a trifle too steadily sounded. But at the same time he has no condemnation for those whom the world holds among its chiefest sinners. It was he, I think, who first set up and popularized the doctrine that boodlers, bribers and corruptionists generally are merely the product of a system in which they are hopelessly enmeshed. Nowhere does he attribute to the worst of them moral turpitude. The theory was not distasteful to those who were thus relieved of moral responsibility for their predatory acts, and they honored the discriminating muck-raker with their friendship and their confidences—the latter being of inestimable value to him in the preparation of copy.

But somehow the theory did not work out. As the logicians would say, it was not pragmatic. Not one city "muck-raked" by Steffens, or his imitators, who became numerous, profited materially by the exposures. The "bosses" continued to live and thrive by the "system," while the public suffered. To one who lived through the muck-raking period, and was in close touch with the journalism of the day, all the outcry, all the exposure of dirty linen, all the breaking down of reputations is seen to have been pathetically futile. Perhaps there is more of advantage to good government, more of discouragement to cynical corruption in high places in Judson Harmon's aphorism, "Guilt is always personal," than in volumes of denunciation of "the system" with accompanying whitewash for those who profit by it.

A Forecast

An interesting conclusion proceeds irresistibly from Mr. Steffens's observations concerning present-day economic conditions. He finds the disappearance of the middle class inevitable. Purposely and consciously it was abolished by the Bolshevists in Russia. The World War and resulting taxation is causing its disappearance in many other countries, notably Germany and England. The stock market disaster, with its resulting depression, is having a somewhat similar, though more deliberate effect in the United States. As Mr. Steffens puts it:

"Every great change, every economic crisis, the whole movement of civilized life, tend to concentrate riches in the hands of a few, who in a generation or two have to hire and depend upon managers, who acquire thus the power which they are beginning to feel, seize and use to reduce the world to workers, all."

He foresees inevitably only two classes left, namely, the workers for salaries or wages and the great industrialists. He thinks out of this will come a seven-hour day and a five-day week, and a distribution of leisure as well as wealth, but it seems obvious that his ultimate conclusion is the extirpation by violent means, as in Russia, or by more orderly methods, of all classes save the workers and the managers, the latter to be chosen by the former. It is an interesting speculation and the writer's extraordinarily wide opportunities for observation upon which to base his conclusions give them a certain measure of authority.

W. J. A.

In a Changing England

The Squire's Daughter, by F. M. Mayor. New York: Coward, McCann. $2.50.

FROM a rather inept beginning, "The Squire's Daughter" slowly rises to convincing atmosphere and sound characterization. The author's earlier novel, "The Rector's Daughter," proclaimed her a lover of the past and familiar with all the social orders of rural England. Evidently she has set herself the agreeable task of describing country life as England knew it before the war changed it. Both her novels fulfill that task with understanding and with compassion.

"The Squire's Daughter" is more crowded, less clear-cut and distinctive than its predecessor. The nature of its material and the debatable issues sometimes involved may account for part of this difference, but not for all of it. Perhaps what most readers admired in "The Rector's Daughter" was the author's handling of the difficult, exasperating, but always dignified character of the rector; in "The Squire's Daughter" she has tried to draw the "squire," Sir Geoffrey de Lacey, with equal affection and pride, but though she makes him far more agreeable than her rector, there is less subtlety in the delineation.

Notwithstanding, "The Squire's Daughter" has a distinction that comes from its tender regret for the days that are passing. It has the wistfulness of autumn. "The Squire's Daughter" is a tale of the decline of the small landed gentry of England. Many writers of history and economics have reminded us of the fact. The squirearchy that made England what she used to be, the younger sons that made the backbone of the Empire, are gone. Without them England is a different nation. With their extinction England is paying one of the many debts of the war. As Miss Mayor puts this fact into the form of a novel it becomes all the more keenly realized.

The New Germany

Germany and the Germans, by Eugen Diesel. Translated by W. D. Robson-Scott. London and New York: Macmillan. 10s. 6d.; $2.50.
Modern Germanies, by Cicely Hamilton. London: Dent. 7s. 6d.

IN HIS pleasantly written work, Dr. Diesel advances the arresting thesis that Germany during the next few years may well turn out to be either the "explosive mine or the salvation" of Europe. From an exhaustive examination of the geography, the racial constitution and the cultural development of his country, he comes to the conclusion that in the past Germany never has had a national consciousness. She has been a microcosm of all the characteristics and features of Europe as a whole, bound together by her bureaucracy, but never fused into an entity.

If this has been hitherto a disadvantage, Dr. Diesel sees in it now an opportunity for Germany to render to the world a unique service. Today the organization of society into merely national groups is no longer satisfactory, and fellowship between peoples in some larger synthesis is both necessary, and the logical outcome of economic development, which overskips national boundaries. Unhampered by narrow nationalist traditions, Germany has a unique opportunity to realize a true national consciousness by leading the way into a larger fellowship that may include the whole of Europe, or even more.

Dr. Diesel is not unduly optimistic that Germany will in actual fact fulfill this destiny. She is still in the shadow of the war years, and he is appalled at the suffering which she is undergoing, but none the less, he ends his book on a note of hope.

"Germany and the Germans" is written with a welcome sense of humor, which has not evaporated in the translation. Dr. Diesel is particularly pleasing on the subject of Munich, which seems "to set all the laws of political economy at defiance." Though Nuremburg does not move him to enthusiasm, he finds that it is at least possible to know how its inhabitants "earn their daily bread"; but "what the inhabitants of Munich live off has always been a mystery."

"Modern Germanies" is a lively series of chapters conveying the impressions its author gained of Germany after a recent visit. It paints a cheerful picture of the new Germany, a pleasant contrast to the impression of stodginess and heaviness that enters into most people's conception of the German character. Particularly interesting is the chapter on sport.

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THE HOME FORUM

Gifts—and Friendship

"SHE is the lady who brought me the set of doll dishes, isn't she, Mother?"

It is the young daughter of my hostess who is speaking. I am not easily recalled, at first, to her memory. At one time—somewhere between her infancy and her first year in school—we have met, this keen-eyed young person of eight or thereabouts. She is not sure. But the exact occasion I remember, in detail. It was during a short period when professional tasks in the city engaged the mother's time, so that the small daughter was placed in my charge. I remember some of the pleasant days we had together. But Small Daughter does not remember. She remembers the dishes I gave her! Were it not for this haphazard token of my affections, I would, no doubt, have caused no more of a lasting imprint upon her lively vision than do any of the faces in the audience, seen by the thousands, when she attends the circus at Madison Square Garden.

But, as it is, I manage to squeeze into a tiny place in her mental arena, reserved for those whom she chooses to remember. Sentiment, as can be readily seen, means nothing in the matter. A few doll cups and saucers, everything.

Her mother is frankly disconcerted over such a state of affairs.

"Don't you remember So-and-So?" she asks, addressing herself to the child's most obedient impulses. "Or the time when you lived in her house while I joined Father to help complete the novel?"

The child regards me silently. She remembers me. By what circumstances, she has already explained.

Convinced of her sincerity, I interpose an honest question. "What sort of dishes were they? I have forgotten."

"Little round white ones with blue flowers."

"Have you one left among your keepsakes that you could show us?" Her mother is still longing for some sign of what she believes would be a saving show of esteem.

The child shakes her head. The dishes have long since gone the way of the ephemeral what-nots of ancient nursery days. Needless to say, they were not of indestructible compound. And the child, being of a thoroughgoing, inventive type, was not one to put the dishes politely on a shelf where she could look at them. Nevertheless, she seems now to recall their outline and color as if they had been placed on the shelf, after all, at a height quite beyond her reach where, ever since, she has been able to look upon them with childlike curiosity. In that, perhaps, is the answer to her mother's anxiety over what she believes to be a deflection of proper interests in the child. The dishes are gone. But the significance which they once had seems to have turned them into a lasting possession. The mother fancies that the affections are drifting to the gift rather than the giver. She even suggests that, in the future, a little artful forgetfulness on the part of faithful gift bearers might bring a valuable lesson in friendship.

But it may be that she has forgotten two important facts: first, that the receiving of a gift precious in the child's eyes lives so keenly in memory during later years that it cannot but serve as an example when similar circumstances concern another child; second, that many an adult would be robbed of a joy deeper than the child's if this custom were to be discontinued.

I remember quite well, for example, a certain gentleman who was a rather regular Sunday afternoon caller at our home, long before I had reached the age which, by any chance, could be referred to as that of discretion. Indelibly associated with the memory-picture of this man is the white perforated edge of a sack of candy showing above his coat pocket. The plump contents of this only half-mysterious sack were sweets of an uncommon, distinctly luxurious variety. Once tested, they were hardly to be forgotten. The many repetitions of this amiable act of his only served to render it the more inseparable, to our childish way of thinking, from the donor. Naturally, he was a welcome guest, even a charming one.

Humorously inclined, he was fully aware of how he had managed to prejudice sentiment in his favor. More than once, as he entered, he would survey the juvenile element of the household with twinkling eyes and a careless reference to the "newspaper" which we had "probably" heard rattling in his pocket! But it was too late for him to try disillusioning methods with us. By now he was too well established. He was the man who brought us rare and delicious candy. We were not to be fooled. We liked him, of course. And to be fair to all childhood, in all probability, we would have gone on liking him even if he had chanced to outgrow this generous habit. But, having taken care to fix his type at the beginning of the friendship, it would not have been his disposition to change, nor did he change in that respect.

Recently, I had occasion to recall him, indirectly. With a friend, whom I met in town, I was to call at her home in the country where there are three children. I proposed purchasing a few playthings to take out with us. I asked her advice. It would have been only a trivial investment. My companion, a young mother, possessed of a modern frankness, said:

"It will draw them to you immediately, of course. I am not sure whether that sort of interest is important. But if you are willing to accept their quick friendship on that basis, surely I've no objection—it's thoughtful of you, at least."

"Isn't it for me to prove myself as I really am to my young critics, sooner or later?" I asked. "And may not this hasten that desired state of congeniality?"

My friend did not reassure me. Later I could see why. We experimented.

The purchases were well received. They were, as a matter of fact, all-engrossing for some time after we entered the house. Gradually, however, the children became aware of the presence of a new visitor. They looked from the toys to me and back again. It was evident that their original flash of pleasure had left them a bit dazzled and unable to grasp all the details of the situation, although they had been carefully explained by the mother. For the oldest of them presently queried:

"Mother, did she bring us these things?"

At that moment, I realized I was no longer to escape that which is supposedly the consummate criticism—the scrutiny of children which is second to none unless, perhaps, it be that of dogs. Was I to stand or fall? Was it logical that a few hurriedly purchased trinkets would serve to prop me at this uncertain moment?

Perhaps that was the secret of my desire to make the last-minute purchase. But, as far as I know, the question has never been satisfactorily settled. What the children really think of me, what was the result of that first fact-finding examination, and how far they were unduly persuaded in their affectionate manners, I do not know. As far as I am aware, I have won no decisive victories; passed no milestones. As is no doubt advisable, I am to continue passing other tests, new and more arduous ones in this race toward worthiness.

Gifts, I am reminded by one definition, have little to do with the matter of friendship, seeing that they are things "voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation."

I am reminded, too, by the best authority of all, that they serve more highly to meet the need of the giver than the receiver, as witness that young child of long ago to whom they presented gifts: gold, and frankincense and myrrh.

M. K.

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A Spirit of Sociality

There is a wonderful spirit of sociality in the brute creation; the congregating of gregarious birds in the winter is a remarkable instance.

Many horses, though quiet with company, will not stay one minute in a field by themselves; the strongest fences cannot restrain them. My neighbor's horse will not only not stay by himself abroad, but he will not bear to be left alone in a strange stable without discovering the utmost impatience, and endeavoring to break the rack and manger with his fore feet. He has been known to leap out at a stable-window after company, and yet in other respects is remarkably quiet. Oxen and cows will not fatten by themselves but will neglect the finest pasture that is not recommended by society. It would be needless to instance in sheep, which constantly flock together.

But this propensity seems not to be confined to animals of the same species; for we know a doe, still alive, that was brought up from a little fawn with a dairy of cows; with them it goes a-field, and with them it returns to the yard. The dogs of the house take no notice of this deer, being used to her; but, if strange dogs come by, a chase ensues; while the master smiles to see his favorite securely leading her pursuers over hedge, or gate, or stile till she returns to the cows, who, with fierce lowings and menacing horns, drive the assailants quite out of the pasture.

Even great disparity of kind and size does not always prevent social advances and mutual fellowship. For a very intelligent and observant person has assured me, that in the former part of his life, keeping but one horse, he happened also on a time to have but one solitary hen. These two incongruous animals spent much of their time together in a lonely orchard, where they saw no creature but each other. By degrees an apparent regard began to take place between these two sequestered individuals. The fowl would approach the quadruped with notes of complacency, rubbing himself gently against his legs; while the horse would look down with satisfaction, and move with the greatest caution and circumspection, lest he should trample on his diminutive companion. Thus by mutual good offices, each seemed to console the vacant hours of the other, so that Milton, when he puts the following sentiment in the mouth of Adam, seems to be somewhat mistaken:

"Much less can bird with beast, or fish with fowl,
So well converse, nor with the ox the ape."

—THE REV. GILBERT WHITE, in "The Natural History of Selborne."

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"Stone Boats." From an Etching by E. Lumsden

A Garden: And Some Kittens

There were many ways of entering the garden which still holds a large place in the memory of as much of the child who played there, but by far the most interesting way was through the back kitchen door. For here, safely cut off by a large box hedge from the lawns and flower garden, was the artichoke bed where the youngest kittens played. Clasping their tiny paws round the green stems, they would swing to and fro in delicious abandonment. It was always through this artichoke forest (for so it must have seemed to the tiny creatures) that the two mother cats took their latest babies for their first walks.

There were other delights, too, in the kitchen garden. Here between the artichokes and the potato patch, up a path worn hard by the scamper of small feet, was the entrance to the Hut. In the center of a box hedge, dividing this part of the kitchen garden from the lawn, the children had discovered a cavity into which they could easily scramble. All unnecessary branches were cut away round the "walls," and a search began for old boards and pieces of tarpaulin to augment the natural roof. In this hut matters of extreme importance were discussed, while its owners refreshed themselves with brightly colored lemonade and sugar biscuits.

When the children first came to the garden, an old apple tree stood in one corner of the big lawn; but the memory of it is as dim as the pale berries of the mistletoe which clung to its branches, for a year or two later the old tree was cut down to a four-foot stump. A bed was then dug round it and given to one of the children for her special garden. Great care had to be taken, during vigorous rakings and uprootings preparatory to one of the owner's frequent changes in bedding-out, not to disturb the old toad who lived in a hole in the stump. His was a kindly and forgiving nature, for he never "moved house" in spite of the soil that was persistently thrown in his direction. He knew that the young gardener's intention was kindly both to the plants and to himself.

An old red brick wall, divided from the lawn by another box hedge, ran along the bottom of the garden, with rows of sweet-peas and lavender bushes growing in front of it. On the mellow brick wall, beside the nectarine and peach trees, was an apricot which was the secret pride of the children's heart. They would take their friends to see it and relate that no less than nine-hundred-and-ninety-six apricots (the number is noted in memory's indelible ink!) had been picked off it one summer. Then, in an off-hand manner, yet covertly watching their visitor's face for signs that a suitable impression had been made, they would explain that in bygone days their village had been famous for its apricots as far distant as Covent Garden!

On the further side of the old brick wall was the yard and stables, beyond that again the orchard and pigsties where the two black pigs lived with their families. The woodshed in the corner of the yard was a most exciting place to visit. One of the most important, if not indeed the most important matter discussed by the children in the Hut, as they sipped their bright yellow lemonade, was the woodshed. Stack upon stack of logs, ideally suited to the manufacture of miniature barges for sailing down the canal, were stered there; and the Master of the House had given permission for an occasional log to be taken for this delightful occupation. Yet, although he might be at the other end of the garden, separated from the children by brick walls, box hedges, trees and farms, even by the grey stone house itself, Henry, the gardener, seemed to know by some occult power when they were creeping stealthily behind the woodshed. There was never any occasion when a small child was chased back into the nursery—the log was lightly clasped in her arms!

Memories of hot summer days in the old garden come crowding back, and of days in early winter, when the snow lay thick on the ground and the birds flew to the window sill for crumbs and bits of bacon fat. Yet for one of the children the happiest memories are of late summer evenings and early spring mornings, when the dew lay heavy on the lawns. What exquisite delight, at the end of a hot summer day, to run barefoot on the dew-laden grass! Then the air was fragrant with the scent of roses, stocks and mignonette. Yet the memory of early spring mornings is dearer still. Then the footprints leading to the cedar showed clearly on the sparkling lawn—the footprints of the youngest child on her way in search of the first primroses and white violets; and the tiny footprints of the eldest kitten who accompanied her, daintily shaking each paw as he walked. The hour was never too early, nor the journey too wet, to discourage his hope that ultimately he would entice her to a game.

Cowslips

A man ranged cowslips on a stall,
and wondered how many he should give for a penny.
And another man, passing, caught
the gleam and odour of them, and had
a vision of a blue valley touched with
gold, and April scattering desultory
rains.—By T. W. H. CROSLAND. Taken from "The White Wallet Filled by Pamela Grey."

Where and How Do You Write?

What do you write with? And why do you write with whatever it is you write with instead of with something else? Why did Mr. Howells (in all the writing of his which I have seen) use a script-letter typewriter instead of a Roman-letter machine? Why does Mr. Le Gallienne do so much of his copy (if not all of it) by hand? Why is it that Mr. Huneker could never either dictate or learn to run a typewriter? How is it possible for those Englishmen—Swinnerton and Bennett, for instance—to put forth in a few months whole novels in the monkish hand of an illuminated missal? (I have seen the original manuscript of "The Old Wives' Tale," every page like a copper-plate engraving, and hardly a correction throughout.) And why is that it seems to me most natural to write some things with a pen, others with a pencil, most things on a typewriter, and yet again mix the use of all three implements in one composition? I cannot tell you.

Some authors, if they are going to write about a slum, have to go and live in a slum while they are writing about a slum. Other authors, if they are going to write about life in an Ohio town, go to Italy to write about life in an Ohio town. In his excellent book "On the Trail of Stevenson" Clayton Hamilton says:

"Throughout his lifelong wanderings, Stevenson rarely or never attempted to describe a place so long as he was in it. For his selection of descriptive detail he relied always on the subconscious artistry of memory. . . . He seized upon whatever he remembered as, by that token, the most essential features of a scene—the features, therefore, that cried out to be selected as the focal points of the picture to be suggested to the mind's eye of his readers."

The author of the thirteen volumes known as "The Chronicles of Barsetshire," a detailed picture of the English clergy of his time, had never associated with bishops, deans, and archdeacons; he built them up (to use his own expression) out of his "moral consciousness."

But round to rooms again. Often has it been told how Anthony Trollope worked. How he accomplished so much—thirty-odd novels besides as many tales—by a method he recommended to all who wish to pursue successfully the literary career. In the drawing room of the Athenæum Club, in a railway carriage, or on the ocean, wherever he might be, he seated himself for three hours as a limit, with his watch before him; and regularly as it marked the quarter hour he turned off two hundred and fifty words, undisturbed by any distraction about him. We know that the unlettered man of genius, John Bunyan, wrote his immortal allegory "The Pilgrim's Progress" in Bedford jail.—ROBERT COTES HOLLIDAY, in "Turns About Town"

A Sunny Morning

The sails that quiver in the morning breeze
Throb like the wings of snow-white birds in flight;
The air that skims the sea makes wrinkles fine
In its blue silk of woven crystals bright.

Deep calmness broods upon the golden coast;
So pure and delicate the wind appears,
When my hot face it cools, it seems to me
My mother's kiss, which dries my childhood's tears.

A flock of birds, upsoaring through the air,
The shining whiteness of the cloud adorn,
And stain the sapphire depths inviolate
Of the far sky, upon this tranquil morn.

And in the quiet of these hours divine,
Two women's voices sound from far away.
Who knows what tender words that melt the heart
They scatter in the stillness of the day?

—LUIS G. URBINA (Mexico), in "Some Spanish-American Poets." Translated by ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Our Attitude Toward Others

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN HIS letter to the Romans, Paul wrote these significant and wise words: "Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath: for it is written, Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord." Paul may have been referring to the antagonism between the converts from Judaism and the Gentile Christians, which prevailed more or less at that time and which was provocative of desire to retaliate in the case of those interested.

But this counsel has also special meaning for us, and if we will follow it leads to blessings in our day. We have only to consider the many examples of those who have conquered resentment and all desire to indulge personal vengeance, and behold their peace and comfort, to realize that this is the true way. Surely we may rest confidently in the last words of the counsel, "I will repay," knowing that God's way is loving, and wiser than any mistaken, unfriendly one which we might pursue.

In the Biblical records of those who followed Love's admonition, Abraham's decision stands out as an ancient example of wise and right adjustment of difficulties. Abraham may have been disturbed and annoyed by the strife between his herdmen and those of his nephew Lot, but he did not seek to augment the discord by harsh words or by inflicting suffering upon either Lot or his herdmen. He chose the wiser way and separated from Lot in a friendly and generous manner, knowing that God in His infinite love would care for all. And Abraham was blessed in his choice.

Day by day our individual contact with others demands of us constant courage and resistance to the temptation to be angered or even annoyed. In modern experience what automobile driver has not at times become irritated by the actions of other drivers? Or perhaps one with whom we associate daily has not yet overcome an annoying habit; or a business transaction has seemed to bear evidence of unfair dealing toward us; or a grievance between friends, appearing long ago, may have engrossed our thought without having been adjusted. In all such experiences, a temptation to "get even" may present itself as humanly natural and just. But if we will completely abandon our unfriendly attitude, and permit divine Love to guide our thoughts and actions and those of others, then shall we be patient and kind to resist imposition in a dignified way, and to be orderly and considerate in the conduct of all our affairs.

The teachings of Christian Science have presented a helpful and effective way of understanding this counsel of Paul, and of more readily obeying it. One who in childhood seemingly had an almost ungovernable temper, and was therefore easily provoked, never failed, if it were possible, to avenge himself of real or fancied grievances. Many and bitter were the tears which followed these childish indulgences of a harmful inclination. Later, the study of Christian Science taught this one how to govern and control his attitude toward others, and to seek to be gentle in all his dealings, until peace and happiness and a love of mankind were gained. From this there developed a more ready understanding of the problems of others, and of their trials and temptations.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, gives definite directions as to the true course to be taken in these matters, and her own life was wonderfully consistent with the teachings of Paul. She has written in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 130), "Do we yet understand how much better it is to be wronged, than to commit wrong?" And on the next page she has added, "Whoever challenges the errors of others and cherishes his own, can neither help himself nor others."

In showing us what must be our attitude toward others, the words of Paul, quoted above, are very closely allied to the Golden Rule of our Master, which will safely and wisely adjust every difficulty when we understand and apply it in its fullness. It has been successfully proved that much of the irritation and annoyance of daily life may be eliminated by a determination to remain kindly disposed and undisturbed; and this is more easily done when the temptation to avenge oneself is dismissed, and a prayer offered for the peace and welfare of all mankind.

It was after Abraham's wise separation from Lot, and his refusal to accept the temptation to be aggressively vindictive, that he entertained the angels in his tent in the plains of Mamre. So shall we entertain the angels of peace and content if we will but be more loving in our attitude toward others, especially under adverse and trying circumstances.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Doctrine of Atonement." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

La nostra Attitudine verso gli Altri

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

NELLA sua lettera ai Romani, Paolo scrisse queste significative e sagge parole: "Non fate le vostre vendette, cari miei; anzi date luogo all'ira; perciocchè egli è scritto: A me la vendetta, io renderò la retribuzione, dice il Signore". Paolo faceva forse allusione all'antagonismo fra i convertiti dal Giudaismo ed i Cristiani Gentili, che prevaleva allora più o meno e che suscitava il desiderio di contraccambiare, da parte degli interessati.

Ma questo consiglio ha pure uno speciale significato per noi, e tracceremo le sue direzioni verso benedizioni ai nostri giorni. Non abbiamo che da considerare i numerosi esempi di coloro che hanno conquistato il risentimento ed il desiderio di abbandonarsi alla vendetta personale, e contemplare la loro pace e il loro conforto, per renderci conto che questa è la vera via. Per certo possiamo riporre la nostra fiducia nelle ultime parole del consiglio: "Io renderò la retribuzione", sapendo che la via de Signore è amorevole e più saggia di qualsiasi via errata, ostile, che noi potremmo seguire.

Nei documenti Biblici relativi a quelli che seguirono l'ammonimento dell'Amore, la decisione di Abramo risalta quale antico esempio di un saggio e giusto accomodamento di difficoltà. Abramo fu forse molestato ed annoiato dalla disputa fra i suoi pastori e quelli del suo nipote Lot, ma egli non cercò di aumentare la discordia con parole aspre o coll'infliggere sofferenza a Lot od ai suoi pastori. Egli scelse la via più saggia e si separò da Lot in modo amichevole e generoso, sapendo che Iddio nel Suo amore infinito si prenderebbe cura di tutti. Ed Abramo fu benedetto nella sua scelta.

Giorno per giorno il nostro contatto individuale con altri richiede da noi costante coraggio e resistenza contro la tentazione di essere irritati o semplicemente annoiati. Nell'esperienza moderna, chi, guidando un automobile, non è stato alle volte irritato dalle azioni di altri guidatori? O d'altra parte qualcuno col quale abbiamo contatto giornaliero non ha ancora vinto un'abitudine seccante; o un'operazione commerciale ci parve esibire i segni di trattamento ingiusto verso di noi; o un'offesa fra amici, avvenuta molto tempo fa, ha forse ossessionato il nostro pensiero senza essere stata eliminata. In tutte queste esperienze, la tentazione di "render pane per focaccia" si può presentare quale umanamente naturale e giusta. Ma se abbandoneremo completamente la nostra attitudine ostile e se permettiamo al divino Amore di guidare i nostri pensieri ed azioni, e quelli degli altri, saremo pazienti e gentili si da resistere i torti in maniera dignitosa, e da essere ordinati e riguardosi nel condurre tutti i nostri affari.

Gli insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana hanno offerto un utile ed efficace metodo per comprendere questo consiglio di Paolo e per obbedirlo più prontamente. Una persona che nella fanciullezza aveva apparentemente un temperamento quasi incontrollabile ed era perciò facilmente irritato, non mancava mai, se era possibile, di vendicarsi di torti reali od immaginari. Molte ed amare furono le lagrime che seguivano questi abbandoni infantili ad una tendenza nociva. Più tardi lo studio della Scienza Cristiana insegnò a questo tale il modo di controllare e governare questa attitudine verso gli altri e di sforzarsi di essere gentile in tutte le sue azioni, fino a che vennero raggiunte pace e felicità e amore per l'umanità. Da questo si sviluppò una più pronta comprensione dei problemi degli altri e delle loro affiizioni e tentazioni.

La Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, Mary Baker Eddy, offre istruzioni specifiche sul vero corso da tenersi in queste faccende, e la sua vita fu meravigliosamente consistente con gli insegnamenti di Paolo. Essa scrisse in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pag. 130): "Comprendiamo già quanto meglio sia ricevere un torto che commettere un torto?" E sulla pagina seguente essa aggiunge: "Chiunque protesta contro gli errori degli altri mentre tien cari i suoi propri, non può aiutare nè sè stesso nè gli altri".

Nel mostrarci quale deve essere la nostra attitudine verso gli altri, le parole di Paolo, citate più sopra, sono intimamente connesse colla Regola Aurea del nostro Maestro, che risolverà con sicurezza e saggezza ogni difficoltà, qualora la comprendiamo e l'applichiamo nella sua pienezza. È stato dimostrato con successo che gran parte dell'irritazione e dell'importunità della vita quotidiana può essere eliminata da una decisione di rimanere ben disposti e sereni; e questo lo si può fare più facilmente qualora la tentazione di vendicarsi sia stata eliminata ed una preghiera venga offerta per la pace ed il benessere di tutta l'umanità.

Fu dopo la saggia separazione di Abramo da Lot ed il suo rifiuto di cedere alla tentazione di essere aggressivamente vendicativo, che egli offrì l'ospitalità agli angeli, nella sua tenda nella pianura di Mamre. Così offriremo l'ospitalità agli angeli della pace a della contentezza se saremo più amorevoli nella nostra attitudine verso gli altri, specialmente in circostanze avverse e irritanti.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

All on An April Morning

All on an April morning through a mist of gold and gray
Came the sun in rose and amethyst where darkling pools had been,
And a chiffchaff chimed the dawning in the old familiar way,
And a cuckoo in the copses rang his bell to greet the day.
All on an April morning in the dew and lovely green.

All on an April morning with the apple rose and white,
Through the shadowed gold of cowslips, with a fair and stately mien
The hosts of breathing daffodils went marching out of sight,
And a chaffinch in the orchard boughs led on the lovely light.
All on an April morning in the dew and shining green.

DOROTHY THODY.

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Frank Brangwyn, R. A.

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

AN EXHIBITION by Frank Brangwyn will remain on view at the Carson Pirie Scott Galleries till April 25. It contains examples of all his activities—oils, lithographs, water colors, etchings and drawings.

Twenty-five years ago Brangwyn's was a name to conjure with, but so quickly do the tastes of those who play with art change, and so absorbed have they become with the painting that was done yesterday and that which will be done tomorrow, that it has probably been some years since an illustration of Brangwyn's work has appeared in an art magazine, though before the World War reproductions of his pictures could be seen in almost any publication in the English language, and in some that were printed in far countries, for he has received almost every conceivable honor that can come to a painter, from England to Japan.

Brangwyn's work has always been known for its vigor and rich use of color in a decorative way. He has decorated public buildings in Manitoba, London, Japan and in the United States, the Cleveland Courthouse. The sketch for this decoration, which represents King John signing the Magna Charta, is in this exhibition and is one of the best things there.

Brangwyn is still painting and etching, and has turned out a prodigious amount of work. His product is as good as it ever was, and yet somehow the limelight seems to have moved away from him. Perhaps that will enable us to analyze his work a bit more dispassionately and appraise its qualities more justly.

Sweeping Brushwork

Vigor always was one of Brangwyn's characteristics, except in a few still-life paintings, two of which, by the way, are here represented. All his canvases, large or small, show a sweeping, dashing brushwork which seems not so much the evidence of haste or impatience as of an almost overabundant vitality. It seems the work of a man who has always been bursting with the impulse to express his ideas, and generally on a large scale. His is essentially the point of view of the mural decorator, who, in a way, may be said to be illustrating with his huge decorations the spirit of the building in which they appear instead of the pages of a book whose story they make more vivid. And yet there is, in all his decorations, mural or not, a little of the quality of book illustrations which are to be introduced by a text.

He enjoys blazingly rich colors, and knows how to contrast them knowingly with cool tones, and there is always a touch of bravura to his brushwork. Strength seems to exude from all his canvases, but it is the strength of a big personality rather than an actual achievement, and there is a feeling of one's dealing with dramatics rather than life. In other words, the world has been to him a gorgeous pageant and he has consistently treated it as such. There is an emotional quality in all his canvases, but the emotion is concerned always with the color as such, and not with the thing which the color represents.

Dashingly Executed

This may be seen also in his monochromes, etchings and lithographs. They are mostly on a large scale and dashingly executed. Masses of light and dark are movingly contrasted, but they will not stand analysis. The drawing is vigorous and forceful, but strangely enough it seems to be so detached from actualities that it lacks true vitality. This can be seen in the series of war etchings representing flaming or devastated cities, retreats and charges, none of which have the force and the conviction that George Bellows put into his work. Bellows, we feel, lived in, and suffered with, his characters; to Brangwyn they have always been good "material" for pictures.

Even those of us who do not admire indiscriminately all of modern art find that the very unrest of the movement has done something to us. The very people who 25 years ago found nothing wanting in Brangwyn now look for something that he does not give. He has resourcefulness, even magnificence, but he lacks intensity. He moves in dreams and he paints in pageants. They are pleasant dreams always, and the pageants are worth seeing.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

The Puppet Kingdom in Prague

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prague

RÍŠE LOUTEK (the Kingdom of the Puppets) is the name given to Prague's newest marionette theater. It forms part of the new central library which was opened three years ago, and on three days of the week it is a center of attraction for large numbers of the children of the Czechoslovak capital.

This new puppet kingdom is the work of men and women interested in it not for financial reasons, but as a popular expression of dramatic art and a source of pleasure to the young. In 1919, a small group of professional men and women—artists, teachers, musicians, lawyers—decided to entertain the children of their neighborhood over week-ends. They secured the local school—in Bubeneč—as their theater, and from the beginning the enthusiasm of the voluntary workers, and the appreciation of the children, guaranteed the success of the venture.

Voyta Suchardá, an architect, the director of the enterprise, spent many an evening carving puppet heads out of old bedposts, etc., during the early days. His wife, an artist, made herself responsible for painting the figures and the scenery. During the last 12 years the enterprise has grown tremendously, new voluntary workers have come forward, and the Municipality of Prague has placed at the disposal of the group a special section of the new library as its permanent home.

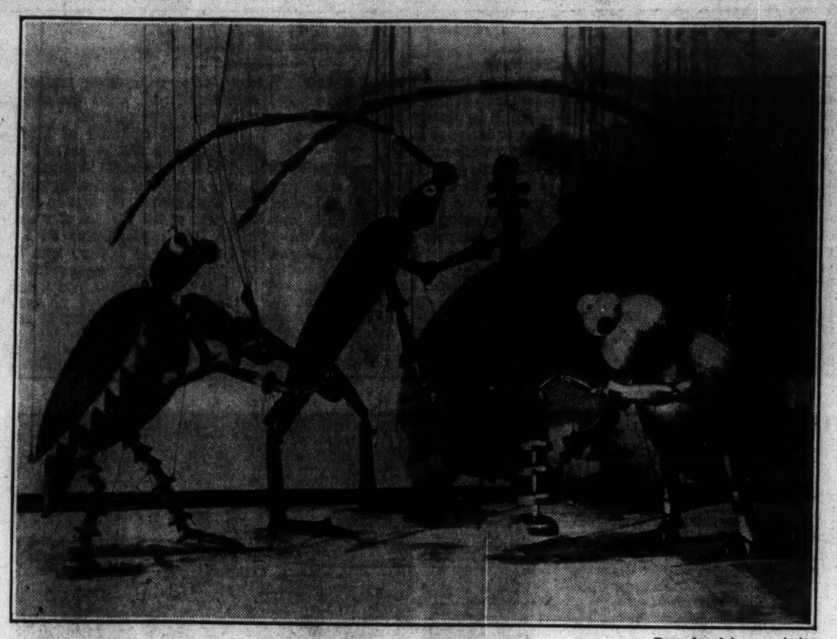
This new theater is completely equipped even to the smallest details. The seats have been so constructed that they can be adjusted to the proper height for the individual children. In the pit is a miniature orchestra which plays an overture, often composed or adapted to introduce the right mood for the play which is to follow. Everything is in miniature here: the stage, the curtain, the exquisite balcony carved by Suchardá to represent Music, Comedy and Legend. The program is varied, ranging from folk legends, in many of which Kašparek, the Czech equivalent to Puck, plays an important rôle to Shakespeare. "Kašparek's Trip to the Moon," "The Sugar Plum House"—"Hänsel and Gretel" adapted for puppet shows—and "Lucerna" (The Lamp) are among the most popular.

The stage is built in three levels. The first acts as a depot from which figures and scenery are hauled by an electrically driven elevator to the second, or chief acting floor. From the third level, the puppets are manipulated. The stage for the acting (Number 2) is also divided into two parts, the one large and the other small, and used according to the plays performed.

The lighting system is of a special kind. In the auditorium, the overhead lights are in the form of cut-glass stars, which "glow" softly and pleasantly. On the stage, because of its very shallowness, the lighting presented complications. These have been overcome by adopting glass-covered strips of lights, screens of various colors, reflectors, lens lights and small spotlights. All these are controlled from a rather complicated switchboard.

The puppets, beautifully carved in wood, stand about 60 centimeters high and have such accentuated features and expressions that they can be clearly appreciated at a distance. In a cellar, below the stage, are steel cabinets containing the casts for the different plays, and these can be brought forth at a moment's notice. The costumes are also carefully catalogued, according to play and nationality. Thus, one sees here, in addition to the national costumes of Czechoslovakia, those of many other European states also.

While the Říše Loutek undoubtedly leads the way as far as the puppet theater shows of this country are concerned, it is only one among many. In fact, it has been stated on good authority that there are more than 2000 puppet theaters in Czechoslovakia. Of these, another famous one is that of Pilsen, which has achieved success in Belgium, France and other European countries.



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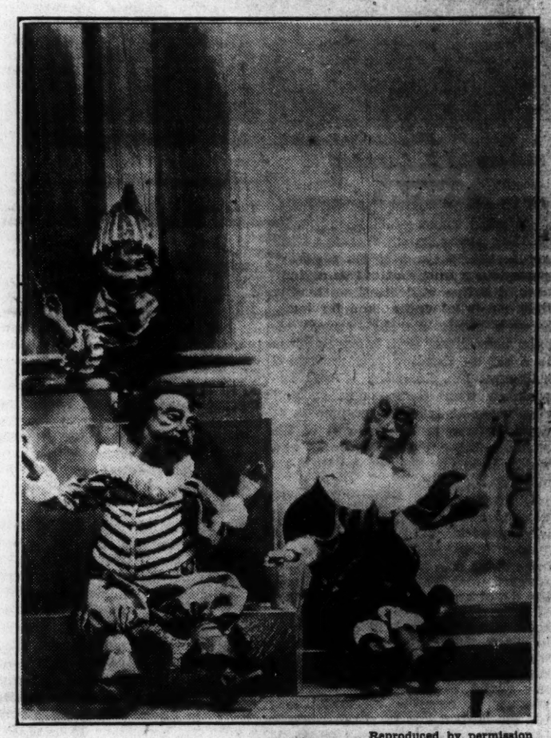
An Insect Play at the Puppet Kingdom, Prague



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Marionette Figures From the Puppet Kingdom, Prague.

The Passing Scene

Will Rogers Again

MARK TWAIN, according to Will Rogers. That is "A Connecticut Yankee," as made over into a talking picture by Fox. Those who can't bear to have their classics tampered with may resent this modernization of a 40-year-old story, but a great majority of cinema patrons will get a laugh long and loud out of it. Rogers plays Hank Martin, proprietor and announcer of one of those peanut-whistle 100-watt broadcasting stations that are, as he explains, hanging on in the hope of getting a little toothpaste advertising. In a dream he thinks he has been projected back through 14 centuries to King Arthur's time. What happens is according to the notions of the small-time radio announcer, whose thoughts revolve chiefly around midget motorcars, the movies and radio. This film is a Will Rogers holiday. No one else emerges from the mêlée of spectacle and travesty except the eye and ear filling presence of William Farnum in the part of King Arthur. Credit is given to various writers for devising Mark Twain's story, but apart from Will Rogers most of the fun is due to John K. Anachronism and his daughter Errata.

"Skippy"

Paramount's "Skippy," a film version of Percy Crosby's cartoon serial, achieves the child's-eye view of adults that juvenile stories have at their best. Skippy's parents belong to a strange race that a boy cannot hope to understand, and he but half realizes that his mother is trying to understand him. Skippy's father, entirely enwrapped in conferences and matters connected with the board of health, is not even a human being so far as any discoverable contacts with his child are concerned. Skippy's delight is to roam in Shentytown. There he becomes acquainted with an urchin who owns a mongrel dog. The three become inseparable. When the dog catcher gets the mongrel, Skippy turns to with every resource at his command to earn the money needed to redeem the hound with a license. The effort fails and the result is tragedy to the child's viewpoint. But out of it all comes a new effort on the part of the father to understand his boy. Skippy is played with a winning absence of self-consciousness by Jackie Cooper. Also in the cast are Mitzi Green, Jackie Searl and Robert Coogan. Much of the good effect of this picture is due to the Don Marquis dialogue.

"The Millionaire"

Booth Tarkington's dialogue helps the telling of the story of "The Millionaire," the new Warner Brothers film version of the Earl Derr Biggers story that was filmed silently under the title of "The Ruling Passion"; also with Mr. Arliss starred. Mr. Tarkington's talk is human, humorous, handmade; and hasn't a wisecrack to a mile. As a motorcar manufacturer temporarily retired from business and finding diversion in running a highly competitive gasoline filling station, Mr. Arliss gives a conventional story an air of fineness and wit by the authority of his interesting personality and command of acting resources. He can cast a glamour round a commonplace action, such as the signing of a check with a fictitious name and making high comedy out of a bit of routine mistaken identity. Even so did Sir Charles Wyndham envelop with the charm of a lapidarist a gentleman's picking up of hat and gloves. Mr. Arliss always takes a full allowance of time in preparing a stroke, but when he makes it his touch is firm, thorough and final, giving his acting a clearness of cause and effect that should be a daily lesson to players with a woolly method. Mrs. Arliss has a neat moment or two in a small part, and other work worthy of Mr. Arliss's performance is given by Noah Beery and Tully Marshall.

Bill Robinson

For a recent week at the Paramount Theater in New York the management engaged a company of Negro entertainers headed by Bill Robinson. In a period of expected dullness they pulled in specctators in satisfactory numbers. Or rather Bill did. He is the Whistler of tap dancers, the Bernard Shaw of heel and toe, knee and elbow, hip and shoulder wits. When Bill's head waggles the audience chuckles as one person. Bill could stand just so much of those provocative blue notes on the cello, then he shiveringly protested, "If you keep that up, boy, I'll jes' natchelly turn two shades lighter." Up and down a flight of stairs Bill did his stuff, as if strung on invisible wires. When he dances he seems to weigh about nine ounces. How come?

Randolph Hartley

The passing of a theatrical press agent ordinarily would mean little to dramatic editors of the whole of America. Randolph Hartley was one of the few exceptions. In recent years he was courier for the appearances of E. H. Sothern, George Arliss and the Stratford Players. Hartley would enter a city with exclusive stories for every one of its newspapers. If an editor wanted something special Hartley would write a story of the length desired, good enough to print in a magazine. To his amusement he was sometimes paid space-rates. They were that good. He was librettist for Arthur Finley Nevin, composer of "Poia," North American Indian opera, produced at the Royal Opera, Berlin, in 1910.

Edeson as Artist

Few persons knew that Robert Edeson was something of a painter. He decorated Mrs. Edeson's room in their house in the Hollywood hills in the Chinese manner. Much of his time away from the film studios was spent with his tools and sketching. Around the sides of a grand piano he painted a frieze representing incidents in California history. The last time we saw Edmund Breese he frowned at us in his heaviest celluloid manner, which is always slightly discounted by those merry eyes of his, and said, "Don't fail to tell your readers sometime about Bob's painting." Breese and Edeson acted together in "Strongheart" in 1905-07, and remained close friends through the years following on the stage and in the films.

Why Not?

A vaudeville manager in Oakland was in San Francisco, across the bay, trying to book a trained seal act at economical rates. "But I can't pay transportation at that salary," the seals' impresario protested. The Oakland manager retorted hopefully, "They can swim, can't they?"

E. C. S.

Modern Miniatures

By FRANK RUTTER

London

TO MOST people the word miniature connotes either a minute portrait on ivory, or else an illuminated illustration of vellum in an old manuscript. A miniature is, however, an independent work of art. Any painting executed on a very small scale is, properly speaking, a miniature, and there is no necessity for its raison d'être to be either portraiture or manuscript illumination.

The recently opened exhibition (the thirty-seventh of the Society of Miniaturists abundantly proves that the wider meaning of the term is being recalled to good purpose by present-day miniaturists. There are more than 200 miniatures on view. Among them may be found flower studies, "interiors," still-life, landscapes, copies of Old Masters, views of London, sea pieces, even a few examples of genre paintings, as well as a number of portraits.

The collection is of great interest. The standard of execution is uniformly high. Very fine craftsmanship, "finish," accomplished drawing, awareness of the possibilities and limitations of the medium—many of the exhibits show these aesthetic qualities, as well as the extreme delicacy of treatment that miniature-painting necessitates.

In none are these qualities more evident than in the three miniature landscapes sent by M. Gertrude Cameron. Their subjects are views of the Rivers Terth and Ayr and a garden scene. Flowers, foliage, the rosy bricks of a sun-warmed wall, an old gate, autumn-tinted river banks—a whole wealth of detail, beautiful in itself, is exquisitely and realistically painted in clean, pure color on these small ivory panels.

Two of Jacques V. Bouis' group of four exhibits are of enamel-like brilliance of tint and beauty—"Le Marchand de chevaux Normands," after Vernet, and a superb rendering of the corsair, "Le Payan-la-Cour," riding the waves off Marseilles, in 1811. With what successful results subjects that any painter in oils or water colors might choose can be treated in miniature painting is shown by Maria Eaton's "London from Tower Bridge," Ada Godson's "Ploumanach Harbour"—the largest example on view and hardly as big as an ordinary post card—Ethel M. Willis' careful painting of a fifteenth century inn at Chiswick, Isabel Bannister's view of Richmond and the river and the same artist's "Boats at Anchor, Hythe."

Among the many charming flowerpieces Mrs. Klitgaard-May's study of red and white gladioli, entitled "Danish Colors," and Rosa Carter's "Anemones" were particularly noticed for their purity of color and daintiness of execution. There were many interesting portraits and child studies, among them Mrs. May's painting of Pavlova, that of Lady Inverclyde by Alfred Praga, president of the society, of the Chief of the Cheyenne tribe, "Bear Man," by Ellen White and of Miss Lucie Simpson by G. Whitley.

'Peter Ibbetson'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Lee Shubert on April 8, 1931, made a revival at the Shubert Theater of "Peter Ibbetson," dramatized from Du Maurier's novel by John N. Raphael and Constance Collier. Dennis King, recently seen in "The Vagabond King" and "The Three Musketeers," is starred in the title rôle, the same part that enabled John Barrymore to leap out of the obscurity of musical comedy and crook plays. Mr. King's luxuriant hair, Titian shade, completed an altogether romantic aspect for this figure of Du Maurier's fancy. Mr. King conveys the authentic thrill in the heavy dramatic scenes, which retain all their old sharp electrical impact in this version staged by Miss Collier. He also imparts a clear, high note of romance of a sort common in Du Maurier's time, but a rarity in literature today. Valerie Taylor acts with a sensitiveness that is constantly touching the distressed Mrs. Dean, object of the brutal attentions of Peter's uncle. Formidable is the matronly Mrs. Glyn as acted by Alice John. As the Duchess of Towers, Jessie Royce Landis is pictorially romantic as the childhood playmate of Peter, whom she has never forgotten and who cannot forget her.

New York Art Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

AT THE Babcock galleries, on request, may be seen Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Caleb Whitefoord, learned London merchant, who was a friend of Benjamin Franklin over a period of many years. Whitefoord had an important part in the peace negotiations between "The Thirteen United States of America" and England in 1782. The portrait was painted during the year of the negotiations and exhibited by Stuart at the Royal Academy. The painting then disappeared into the obscurity of private ownership, during which period even the name of the painter was lost. Recently it was brought to the United States as a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds. William Sawitzky, an expert on Stuart, had long known of the possible existence of this painting, and quickly identified it as one of the canvases that he listed several years ago as being probably hidden in English, Scottish or Irish ancestral houses under misattributions. Stuarts may be found, he asserted, that are now attributed to Reynolds, Raeburn, Hoppner, Beechey and others of "the English school." The painting was done when Stuart was 26 and had recently come under the inspiration of Benjamin West. There is a zest and freedom in the painting that plausibly indicates the young man's determination to make himself known, even to one of Britain's greatest periods of portraiture.

Eugene Higgins's Etchings

Also at the Babcock Galleries through April is a display of the etchings and drypoints of Eugene Higgins. These plates had been accumulating in Mr. Higgins's studio for 30 years, and only recently was he persuaded to draw proofs from them. Two rooms are filled with prints that indicate the artist's change of style from the lyrical and pastoral themes of long ago, in which line played the chief part, to the dramatic, elemental themes that interest him today, in which mass provides the dominant note. Always Mr. Higgins has been concerned with human values, the relation of man with nature. Simplicity has marked his plates from the first. Never is his line clever for the sake of cleverness. "Hut on the Sound" exemplifies a reflection of the bareness of hard-earned living in the barrenness of the setting of discouraged trees. "Sharing Grub," with its figures of an elderly man and a girl, "Riders to the Sea," "Little Scullion," "Bracing a Tree," "Don Quixote," "Convicts and Guards" and "Driven Away" are among these characteristic works by an artist who is able to perceive causes where others often note only effects and turn away in disdain. Mr. Higgins depicts misery in a mood of detachment. One is conscious of understanding in his plates, rather than pity, merely, for those whose tasks or trials are almost too great to be borne. Always his designs have a fundamental pictorial reason for existence, so that the idea exists for the sake of the picture, heightening its effect through implication while avoiding the explication that would defeat the observer's imagination.

Frank A. Wallis

Paintings by Frank A. Wallis, on view through April at the Women's University Club, present scenes from Dalmatia and elsewhere in southern Europe that prove this artist's ability to compose landscapes that have depth as well as breadth and height. Mr. Wallis thinks of houses, trees and boats in terms of colored forms in space, and he so disposes these forms in relation to a focal center of his canvases that the eye travels into the canvas and remains at a point to which all the parts of the composition are related. In a clump of houses he finds for us a series of descending rhythms that give the whole scene a plastic meaning. Blue and red sails of fishing smacks offer color contrasts from which the painter builds a whole picture out of echoes and harmonies of the dominant notes.

Leopold Seyffert

Portrait paintings by Leopold Seyffert are on view until April 25 at the Grand Central Art Galleries. Mr. Seyffert can discover characterizing areas and lines that connote movement in his subjects. His paintings are not cluttered up with insignificant accessories that tell us nothing about his personages beyond indicating their social standing. His pictures have an effect of rich content though they seem simple. No need to make a loud noise to get an effect if you can achieve precisely the quality of sound you are after. Thus in the portrait of Gordon Kelley, Esq., Mr. Seyffert projects his subject, as it were, into the very air that occupies so much of an aviator's thoughts, by the simple device of painting him out-of-doors, on a hilltop, with the horizon placed so low that we are conscious chiefly of the man and the sky, with the man seeming a part of his atmospheric environment. There are only three or four areas of interest in the portrait of Mrs. Seyffert, yet the artist has made a complete statement of grace and cool elegance in accents of black and silver. Among the canvases here shown are portraits of numerous men of note in jurisprudence, banking and commerce.

E. C. S.

An Athens Collection

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The art collection of Dionysios Loverdos, the financier, is interesting for its many Byzantine items. Ancient carved wooden ceilings from Epirus, Kutahia porcelain, a wrought iron lamp from Yannina, colored wooden panels, doors, screens and balustrades have been effectively used for the furnishing and decoration of the gallery, which is spread with Persian and Smyrna rugs and carpets.

There are about 700 παναγίες (Virgin with child), besides ikons of saints and representations of Scriptural scenes. Most of these paintings belong to the Cretan School. Ranging from about 1400 to 1800, they are of great historical importance, and many of them have real artistic value.

Byzantine painters from the second to the sixteenth centuries, like Moschos, Zan Fotharos, Tzangarolos, Lambrados, Tzannes, Poulakis and Stavrakis, are represented in a series of works, which, darkened with age, yet show brilliant colors on a traditional gold background.

A vault, inlaid with Kutahia mosaic, serves as a setting for a carved wood figure of Jesus on the cross, with St. Anthony in the foreground. A finely poised St. George on a white horse is by Stavrakis. A beautiful composition is the so-called συμπόσιον (feast) of Abraham and Sarah with the three angel-guests, painted by an unknown artist. The pearl of the collection is perhaps a miniature triptych in colored ivory, representing the crucifixion and the disciples.

There is a classic marble head of a woman, as well as costly pieces of embroidery from Crete, Patmos and Skyros.

Mr. Loverdos is constantly enlarging his collection, which also contains paintings by modern Greek artists like Gyzis, Parthenis and Lytras.

Bringing Art to Harrisburg

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Harrisburg, Pa.

IN THIS age of museum building, American cities are developing their art consciousness through two opposite plans. The one demands the erection of a great art sanctum in order to encourage enthusiasm to fill it with notable works and art personalities; the other builds up a genuine art public as nucleus for the future work of construction.

Harrisburg is approaching its art problem by bringing art to its people, in order that, as the natural growth of the evident enthusiasm of the people for art, the dream of a museum may some day become a reality.

As in many American cities, articulate art projection in Harrisburg is of comparatively recent origin. The flourising Art Association is the child of the art committee of the Civic Club, through whose interest various exhibitions of painting and sculpture sponsored by the American Federation of Arts and the Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts were brought to Harrisburg.

In 1924 the art committee began to consider organization as an art association. It appealed to Dr. Samuel Harden Church, president of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, and received constructive suggestions from Homer St. Gaudens, that institute's director of art. The plan then outlined included periodic exhibitions, public lectures on art, and the purchase of a few pictures as nucleus for a permanent collection.

Paintings by the Scottish painter, Sir John Lavery, constituted the first official exhibition after the chartering of the art association, and marked also, through the gift of the artist, the actual starting of the permanent collection, "Wimborne House" and "A Lady in Black" remaining in Harrisburg.

The exhibitions held by the art association since its organization have been varied enough to satisfy all tastes and to keep art loving citizens in touch with contemporary trends. These displays have included the work of American illustrators, paintings of birds and animals, wax caricatures, prints, jewelry and enamels, Mexican crafts and paintings and sculpture that range from old masters to the ultra-modern. Coöperation has been given by the American Federation of Arts, the Carnegie Institute, the Art Center of New York, the Museum of New Mexico, and a number of art dealers.

Last year the Art Association held a successful exhibition of sculpture in the open air, using the garden of the Civic Club, and is now introducing to its public the Pan-American exhibition shown recently at the Baltimore Museum of Art.

Its yearly program includes the encouragement of art in the public schools through exhibitions and prizes, and the development of Harrisburg artists through exhibitions.

So far the Art Association has no building of its own, but it is rapidly outgrowing temporary exhibiting facilities and looks forward to the time when the community will respond to the care and tireless effort of its members in the art development of the city. Guiding its destinies are Vance C. McCormick, its president, and Mrs. McCormick; Mrs. Lyman D. Gilbert, chairman of the exhibition committee; Dr. C. Valentine Kirby, director of art education of the State of Pennsylvania; Miss Letitia G. Brady and Dr. J. Horace McFarland.

D. G.

Talkies and Language Bar

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Can the talkies rival the silent film in what was one of the latter's chief virtues—its capacity to make itself understood all over the world? In a short time London will have considerable data on which to form an opinion, for the manager of the Academy has decided to feature French films exclusively for 12 months.

This decision has been inspired in part by the success which has attended the exhibition at several London cinemas of the French talkie, "Sous les Toits de Paris." This film, employing comparatively little dialogue, is comprehensible to those unfamiliar with French, whilst the glimpses of the roofs and gables of the city, its narrow, cobbled alleys and its crowds have an irresistible appeal.

The Academy's French season opens with "Le Roi des Resquilliers," a farce produced in the Pathé-Nathan studios. It is a gay and lively picture, showing how an irrepressible gate-crasher thrust himself into the affections of a wealthy young woman, incidentally finding that his exuberance finally landed him as an international rugger player against England. The match was finely done, with M. Mormorton exceedingly amusing as the international in spite of himself.

Jean Forbes-Robertson

By J. T. GREIN

London

ONCE Jean Forbes-Robertson, then a big-eyed slip of a girl with a cloud of dark hair framing a wistful, oval face, represented in the public as well as to the managerial thought a figure of faëry country. The land of elves and twilight seemed destined to be here. Was there a "fey" part to be filled, Miss Forbes-Robertson was sent for. From Peter Pan to the girl of "The Dybbuk," she ran the gamut of the elfishly unusual. Even an interlude of Shakespeare at the Old Vic did little to remove her from that other-worldliness which was generally accepted as her "special line."

But there were potentialities in this young actress that rebelled against the limitations imposed on her by the policy of type-casting. She knew that, given the opportunity, she could, unlike Peter Pan, whom she still delights to impersonate with a gallant charm and a lithe, boyish grace, grow up once and for all. A wider experience and a more matured mentality strengthened her in this belief. A most modest artist, endowed with that fine simplicity and sincerity which form Miss Forbes-Robertson made no parade of the greater gifts that lay dormant within her. She was content to take her opportunity when it came in the shape of a Cosmopolitan Theater production of Ibsen's "Little Eyolf," and to leave the decision to her public and her critics.

She sprang a surprise on both. The part of Rita, that egotist in love, whose fierce desire for the complete, the uncontested, possession of her husband was a devouring flame to be quenched only by tragedy, was something of a tour de force for an actress of Miss Forbes-Robertson's antecedents. But her capacity for projecting intellectually a character foreign to her own, her extraordinary power of establishing atmosphere, enabled her to instill into her Rita an amazing vitality. She seemed to glow against the dark setting of a somber play. The impression she made in "Little Eyolf" has been definitely upheld and intensified by her triumphant recreation—I use the word deliberately—of Hedda Gabler.

Hedda Gabler has become one of those bravura parts wherein the "stars" of the world have exploited their talents and their temperament. It has indeed been suggested by one at least of Ibsen's commentators that the author deliberately conceived his play as an "international" drama. The suggestion is, I think, without foundation, but the fact remains that the character of Hedda is "international" in its appeal both to the public and to the actress. La Duse, Nazimova, Mrs. Patrick Campbell—to mention but a few outstanding names—brought to the part all the glamour of the "grand manner," made of Hedda a creature of flame and flamboyancy, brought the big dramatic moments to a high pitch of temperamental outburst.

Not so Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson. Her very reticence is her strength. She achieves her effects with the minimum of emotional display. Her Hedda is aloof, proud, encased in an armor welded out of her own frustrated desires and hopeless ennui. Though she moves amongst her fellow-creatures so quietly, so seemingly acquiescent, she is as alien to them as a firebird in a chicken coop. By a turn of her eyes, by her strange, swift smile, sometimes merely polite, sometimes cruel, always bereft of gayety, she indicates the tormented heart seething beneath the smooth, ice-cold exterior. It matters not that the opportunities seized upon for pyrotechnical display by other leading ladies mean little to her. She is none the less fascinating to watch as she adds line to line in a portrait that has all the delicacy of a silver-point, yet is powerful in its poise and unobtrusive assurance. And this Hedda, in her beauty, her pitiful inability either to make concessions or to have the courage of her convictions, she reaches out to our sympathies as perhaps no other has done before her.

Miss Forbes-Robertson's reading of the part may seem to some too austere, too restrained. None can deny the arresting qualities of her personality nor the clear outlines of her characterization. She is yet young, looking out upon the world with the eyes of intelligent youth. But she has emerged from the ranks of the fairies with a couple of performances of extraordinary caliber. It is not too much to expect that she will go steadily forward to the heights of her profession.

Robert Feke

Robert Feke, by Henry Wilder Foote. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $7.50.

BY NO means to be classed as just an American primitive, and so dismissed as an artist not worth reckoning with, was Robert Feke. This has been made clear at last in Mr. Foote's scholarly study of the man he calls "the best portrait painter in the Colonies before Copley." Until Lawrence Park, in the course of his exhaustive study of Gilbert Stuart, noted with enthusiasm the qualities of Feke as an artist, only generalized notions about his life and talents were available.

Upon this basis Mr. Foote began his patient search for facts and evidence that had been widely scattered during the latter half of the eighteenth century. He remarks casually that he has seen every one of the extant paintings attributed to Feke in this book, being probably the only person, apart from the painter himself, who has seen them all. Mr. Foote in his attributions has had the assistance of that long-time authority on colonial painting, Frank W. Bayley. Increasing further his service to the historical records, Mr. Foote has thoughtfully selected for illustrations "pictures which either have never before been reproduced or which have appeared in publications which are not readily accessible to the student of colonial art."

During the seventeenth century occasional portraits were painted by itinerant artists in New Amsterdam and New England, and by English painters ranging through the Virginias. Many of these pictures, done by Gustavus and John Hesselius, Jeremiah Dummer, Peter Vanderlyn, Nathanael Emmons and other primitives, must have come under the eye of Robert Feke, supposed to have been born in 1705.

Feke, who is supposed to have been self-trained, did a portrait of himself in 1725 which survives and proves him to have been at that time no fumbling beginner. It is assumed that he often visited New York, because of the nearness of his home at Oyster Bay, L. I., and he had the opportunity, probably, of seeing John Watson and sundry Dutch artists at work on portrait commissions.

By 1735 Feke was an established professional, to judge by the quality of his portrait of Mrs. George McCall, painted in Philadelphia. Chiefly in the face is to be noted the characteristic formalized treatment of the primitives. The gown shows a freedom of handling in the textures and the in feeling for free flowing line that is altogether a new note in the early Americans. There is breadth in the handling of the figure and a pictorial quality in the landscape background in the James Bowdoin portrait, done on a later Boston visit. This painting, long attributed to Smibert, has done much to establish Feke's quality as an artist, and prove him to be the chief colonial forerunner of Copley.

Mr. Foote devotes nearly half of his 223-page book to a well-documented appendix and an index, rounding out a work of original investigation that must stand as a model of thoroughness, verified statements and good organization of material.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

'Powder'd With Stars'

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

LONDON

IN HERMAN KLEIN'S "Great Women-Singers of My Time" (London: Routledge. 12s. 6d. net) we have a portrait gallery of 26 prima donnas which, covering a period of between 50 and 60 years, includes nearly the whole of a Golden Age of song. We are transported to those happy days when the vocal firmament positively glowed with stars of the first magnitude. Now, alas, a fairly powerful telescope is necessary to detect even one. Are our emptier operatic skies due to one of those waves or cycles which Edwin Evans claims to have traced in the history of music itself, or to causes beyond our immediate control?

The question is made more interesting by the fact that the virtuosity of the singer declined at a time when that of the instrumentalist and conductor advanced. Why? It is certainly not a matter of numbers. Were statistics available we should find that for every singer and singing teacher of 50 years ago there now exist hundreds. And perhaps theories of "voice production" have increased in the same ratio. But as no newspaper writer can touch this most controversial of subjects without adding to the burdens of innocent postal officials, one must abandon any detailed discussion of it to those "voice-producers" who, if they do not always "produce" vices, are at any rate prodigal of noise.

With no desire to present fuel to the fires of the disputatious one may perhaps refer, however, to a letter from a friend of Jean de Reszke which recently appeared in the London press. Charles Leslie Walker told us that de Reszke, generally calm in conversation, suddenly became violent on the subject of false teaching of professors of singing:

"Why," he exclaimed with great emphasis, "does a professor, when he finds a good natural voice, try to put art into it? Why does he not simply teach his pupil to bring his voice out more easily?" "Sing," said de Reszke, "like a baby—a silly baby."

Ear as Guide

Singers must not, of course, take this advice too literally. Mr. Walker's own view is that the student's best and safest guide is a trained ear. Like the dancer, the singer has no need to bother unduly about invisible actions of his anatomy. A little allegory is provided. The frog, once upon a time, asked the centipede which of his hundred feet he moved first, which next, and so on. The centipede began to think, and think, until in the end he found he could not move a step.

Whether there is anything in the coincidence or not, no one can deny that the art of singing has regressed with the multiplication of theories of "voice production." One of the most interesting passages in Mr. Klein's book tells us that Patti never needed instruction in the ordinary sense:

"Thanks to a miraculous ear, she could instantly repeat and remember whatever she heard. . . . By the time Maurice Strakosch took her in hand at the age of 7, her mastery of vocal technique was well on the way to completion. Correct breathing, scales, shake, ornaments, fioriturl of every kind all came naturally to her and required only the finishing touches."

An ear sensitive to "quality" of sound is essential even for the technique of "correct breathing," in the sense that like the fiddler's bow the singer's breath can make or mar his tone. And over and over again Mr. Klein attributes the improvement of prima donnas' voices to association with more mature singers on the opera stage. Listening intelligently to great singers can be more instructive, not to say more inspiring, than many a lesson in alleged "voice-production."

Mr. Klein's book brings home forcibly the fact that unlike the instrumentalist of today, the young singer is to a large extent deprived of the example which Dr. Johnson declared to be always more efficacious than precept. From the singer's point of view, the gramophone delayed its advent far too long.

Peeps Into the Past

Mr. Klein gives us not only biography and instructive criticism but also amusing peeps into a past with which he is now one of the few links. If in those days there were singers, there were also impresarios. They were in the direct line of Benjamin Lumley, who in 1845 had in his company four of the most celebrated ballet dancers of the century—Taglioni, Carlotta Grisi, Cerrito and Lucie Graban. Lumley slid out of his difficulties by devising the "Pas de quatre," in which all the ballerine danced together. But there still remained the dilemma of their order of appearance. Without much hesitation the place of honor, the last, was ceded to Taglioni. Of the remaining three, none would consent to appear before the others. Lumley, in a judgment worthy of King Solomon, thereupon announced: "Let the oldest take her unquestionable right to the envied position." In his own words, "The ladies tittered, laughed, drew back and were now as much disinclined to accept the right of position as they had been eager to claim it. The ruse succeeded."

But, as Mr. Klein remarks, it is easier to arrange these matters in a ballet than in an opera. The astonishing all-star cast of "Don Giovanni" at Her Majesty's in 1869, when Tietjens sang Donna Anna to the Don Giovanni of Faure, the Don Ottavio of Mario, the Donna Elvira of Christine Nilsson, and the Zerlina of Adelina Patti, is surely one of the greatest tributes ever paid to the art—and craft—of the old impresario.

We owe much to Mr. Klein for his book, which shows us the Victorian prima donna playing her part in a musical world so different from our own. Every period, of course, emphasizes this or that aspect of art. "Progress" is often only a name we attach to something that is merely different. With all her weaknesses, the prima donna represented an æsthetic value that is permanent in spite of changing forms. Mr. Klein is not only a great authority on singing, but he actually heard and knew these 26 wonderful exponents of their art personally. In his book there echoes the Golden Age of Song, and we share with him something of that thrill which, after all, is the quest in every art in every age.

Of Two Musical Directors

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

MUSICAL directors have been appointed for next season for the two orchestras of which Arthur Judson of the Concert Management Arthur Judson handles the business affairs, namely, the Philadelphia Orchestra and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony. But as far as anybody at the Judson offices goes in explanation, little essential change takes place. A new title and a new sort of dignity are about all it comes to. The musical director of the Philadelphia Orchestra will be Leopold Stokowski, and that of the Philharmonic-Symphony will be Arturo Toscanini. Whoever besides them may happen to hold the baton, Eric Kleiber or Bruno Walter, for example, in New York, will be reckoned visiting conductors. Mr. Stokowski will appear here only with his own men. He will have no hand in the Philharmonic-Symphony concerts, as he did for a brief term this year. Mr. Toscanini, however, will make a few appearances in Philadelphia, presenting programs with Mr. Stokowski's artists.

Why the exchange is thus one-sided, they do not say. But possibly people who have attended presentations of both conductors now become music directors can satisfactorily enough analyze the situation for themselves. There are those who trace distinctions back to early training. Formerly Stokowski played the organ, and Toscanini the violoncello. A disadvantage, they declare, for an orchestral leader to be imbued with a keyboard technique; an advantage, though, for him to understand manipulation of an instrument of strings.

The String Quartet

In any event, violins, speaking of the whole family from the big-fiddles down, constitute, without much question, the basis of the orchestra; and how they are made to sound, makes all the difference between one group of executants and another, and between one interpreter and another. Perhaps we must look even beyond the violins to the sort of music that is most appropriate to them when organized into a grand ensemble. For the concert orchestra seems really not to have got established until the composing mechanism known as the sonata-form, a device of expression which fundamentally belongs to a quartet of strings, was invented. As the first symphonies may fairly be called quartets of enlarged sonority, strings multiplied and woods and brasses supplementing them, so, too, the last ones, including symphonic poems and whatever has come later, may be considered quartet elaborations.

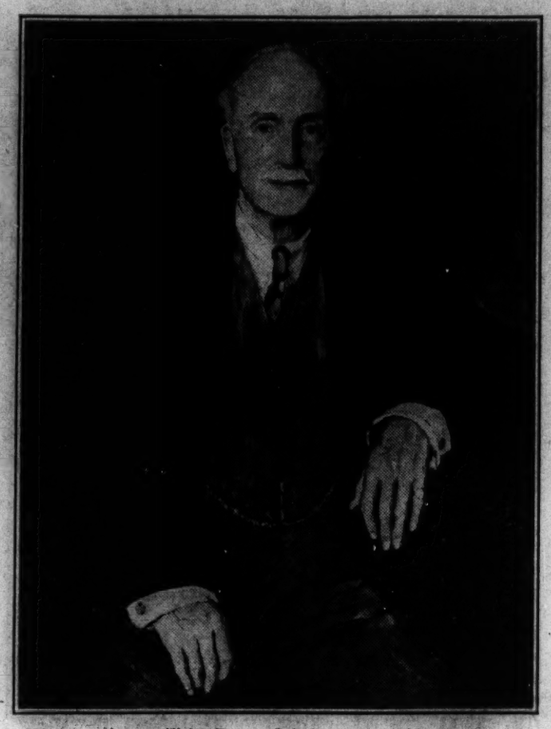
Wherefore, if you are telling your opinion about this or that body of orchestral performers, you ought, I am sure, to keep in mind the string section. In particular, if you are praising or blaming the conductor, you should hold yourself ready to defend or attack his control of the strings from the standpoint of style, and also of what proceeds from style—rhythm and tone.

Take, if you please, two institutions of such contrasted temper as the Philadelphia Orchestra with Stokowski coming hither to Carnegie Hall a number of times a winter, and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony with Arturo Toscanini. You find the first group of musicians to be unlike the second in attitude, manner, method. Nor can you imagine one being brought around into agreement with the other, ever. Quite useless, truly, for you to try to discern much in common between them, save zeal, of course, for art. Regard the matter, for convenience's sake, geometrically. Superimpose an interpretation by the Philadelphians upon one by the New Yorkers. What complete disagreement of outline! Here, a vagary of agitation and irregularity; there, a pattern of repose and elegance.

Angles Versus Curves

Whereas Stokowski's style is all angles, Toscanini's is all curves; and to view the two conductors when engaged in the actual process of directing their men, the same thing shows out. Stokowski's motions are on the zigzag, Toscanini's on the figure-eight order. And see the effect on those playing the bowed instruments. Sharply the Philadelphians pull the bow down and thrust it up, while without sign or jerk the New Yorkers draw across and return theirs. For outcome as to rhythm, you have force and sometimes even brusqueness, over against grace and a rather invariable smoothness. You have shading obtained by shift from repression to compulsion, and you have it secured through finesse of diminuendo and crescendo. Let us know which you prefer.

Lastly for the result in respect to tone; is there something in this orchestra better, and in that one something worse? Again, you must hold for what happens to please or not please you; since to speak in fairness, you simply have two qualities of tone, and both quite glorious. Stokowski's tone may be described, perhaps, as the more exaltedly and ecstatically afire; and if so, Toscanini's may be accounted the more deeply and entrancingly glowing. Quite likely you will insist upon Stokowski for Bach, and Toscanini for Beethoven. But which is your choice for Wagner? Not a bad idea, I believe, to let discussion there rest.



Herman Klein; From a Painting by Flora Lion.

Paris Music Notes

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

ATTENDING the other evening a song recital given by Germaine Martinelli, I thought to myself that if this singer had come to us from Italy, Germany or Russia, all Paris would now be resounding with exclamations of astonishment. With an excess of enthusiasm people would analyze the rare qualities shown in the course of this memorable evening by the great artist who gave us a program of amazing richness and variety.

This program comprised a classical part and a modern part, including a performance in full of the "Voyage d'Hiver" of Schubert, that work which is almost never interpreted except in fragments and in which Germaine Martinelli gave the whole measure of her talent. We knew the exceptional quality of her voice, especially its purity, brightness and richness.

But what we did not know was the extraordinary faculty for "mime" possessed by this remarkable singer. She has the extremely rare gift of making what one might call a "facial mise en scène." The music sculptures her features. The whole face of this artist speaks an extraordinarily moving visual language. It is all the time brushed by the wings of dreams and one sees it tremble at this delicate contact. Romantic chamber music does not at the present time possess a more sensitive and noble interpreter.

Lisa Duncan has given a dance recital, in company with Pomiès, at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées. The realistic art of Pomiès, the prosaicism of his costumes, the harshness of his sentimental ideal, made an admirable contrast to the candid and exalted romanticism of Lisa Duncan, whose chief concern is to invoke an atmosphere of grace, freshness, youth, joy and freedom.

A happy specialization of which she would do well not to attempt to rid herself. Let our wish be for her to remain the last descendant of the elfs and nymphs, the delicious little fairy who has kept the power of synthesizing all the youth of the world when she plays with flowers, leaves, dragonflies, a whisper of the breeze or a ray of the sun.

At the Salle Pleyel we were able to applaud another fairy, that of the harpsichord. One knows with what inspiration Wanda Landowska, as she places her hands on a keyboard—piano or harpsichord—can recall a musician of the past. She alone can find the exact style of an ancient work, its color, its atmosphere and its familiar customs. When she interprets the work of an artist, she restores not a more or less well-made statue, but a man. She makes us penetrate his intimate self, she reveals to us the mysteries of his life. We live in affectionate familiarity with him. Once again she has achieved this marvel before our eyes. She was rewarded for it by the warmest reception.

At the Lamoureux concert, Albert Wolff offered us Wagner's Symphony in C. This work of his youth is a curious historical document. In spite of its allusions to the refrain of the "Carmagnole," it shows no revolutionary character whatsoever. It very soberly restores to us the classical vocabulary in use at the period. One can moreover observe, in the orchestration, not polyphonic discoveries but a marked taste for instrumental fullness obtained with the most conventional means.

Audiences and Two Revues

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The differing fortunes of two revues, "Chelsea Follies" at the Victoria Palace and "Cochran's 1931 Revue" at the London Pavilion—which both rely for their effects on humor of the more boisterous kind, show once more the extreme importance of choosing one's audiences properly.

"Chelsea Follies," presented at a recently converted music hall to an audience appreciative of that knockabout comedy in which the music hall excels, after running successfully for some months, is now merrily going into a second edition, and looks like having to call for a third before the curtain comes down on it forever.

But "Cochran's 1931 Revue," played before people whom Mr. Cochran's previous revues have accustomed to savor the sardonic wit of Noel Coward, and bizarre, fantastically decorative stage effects, and the rhythmically precise movements of his wonderfully drilled chorus, is precariously prolonging its existence after a few performances only because three of its stars—the comedians Clark and McCullough and the dancer Ada-May—have offered for a fortnight to forgo salaries which will in that time aggregate nearly £2000.

Yet "Cochran's 1931 Revue" is really quite as good as "Chelsea Follies," in the latter piece the noisily cheerful escapades of Nervo and Knox, especially in their burlesque of a slow motion talkie, achieve the riotous success which they thoroughly deserve. Why do not Paul McCullough and Bobby Clark (whose dexterity with a walking-stick is amazing) bring off the same triumph? Their skit on two American senators is good; so is their sketch showing how a resourceful actor can get through a performance in which the prompter does everything that he should not do, and nothing that he should. The explanation can lie only in the audience. "Cochran's 1931 Revue" is excellent broad comedy; but broad comedy is not what Mr. Cochran's audiences go to see.

There are, of course, touches of Mr. Cochran's usual self in the show. Noel Coward, in a song called "City," which is sung by Bernhardi in a setting of Caligari-like tenement houses that seem on the point of crumbling down upon the singer, has caught a certain mood, which even in the slums is happily only fleeting, with considerable skill. The brilliantly colored charade impression of the Italian Commedia dell'arte which concluded the first act was pleasantly reminiscent of the triumphs of former revues. But this revue, which Mr. Cochran's reputation has made the most eagerly anticipated light entertainment of the London theater, is interesting chiefly as showing that even Britain's ablest showman is at the mercy of his audience.

Hubay's New Opera

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Budapest

EUGENE HUBAY is one of the representative men of Hungarian music. He achieved fame in the last decade of the nineteenth century as a violin virtuoso. After many triumphs in the concert halls of Europe, Hubay came home to direct the Hungarian Academy of Music and to teach generations of violinists, many of whom have risen to distinction.

As a composer, Hubay still reveals the violinist. Never is his invention happier than in his concert pieces based on Hungarian folk times. Even in the scores of his operas, the eighth of which has just been performed for the first time at the Budapest Opera House, he abandons himself wholeheartedly to the broad melodies of the stringed instrument. The story of a violin inspired his first and most successful opera, "The Violin-Maker of Cremona," which still maintains a place in the repertories of many continental opera houses.

His latest opera, "The Mask," brings added success to its composer. An excellent book that would be effective drama even without the asset of Hubay's music seems to assure a place for "The Mask" in an operatic repertory very much in need of freshening up. Three collaborators, Ferenc Martos, Rudolf Lothar and Ernest Goth, rewrote the book on several occasions. However, they did not exemplify the maxim of the cooks and the broth, but finished by turning out an excellent and exciting text. A modern subject—always risky on the operatic stage—is aided by the romantic glamour of a carnival scene at Nice and two acts rich with the Oriental splendors of Algiers. The dramatic action is mostly concerned with twin sisters who are mistaken for each other in carnival costume. For the ensuing complications. Hubay has written music which aims chiefly at illustrating the action, and at painting sound pictures of the Orient. A ballet in the second act adds to the interest and charm of the new opera.

The production at the Budapest Opera House was fully adequate. Mention must be made of the beautiful scenery designed by Gustav Olah, a young artist of unusual talent. The complete sympathy with which he enters into each production, his sense of the picturesque and his versatility of style make Gustav Olah's settings something to look forward to in every new work. He has recognized that if grand opera is to be saved from being considered the medium of a bygone day, it must appeal to the eye as well as to the ear.

New Works by Respighi

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—Ottorino Respighi has recently been in Brussels to conduct performances of his own compositions. Asked on what he was working at present, he replied:

"I have almost finished an opera in three acts entitled 'La Fiamme,' on a book of my usual librettist, Guastalla. It is a lyrical drama and the action takes place at Ravenna in the sixteenth century. This work will be played next winter in Rome or Milan.

"I have completed an 'Opera de Concert,' that is to say an opera which will be played on the platform of the concert hall. It is a kind of musical triptych inspired by the primitives—a kind of mystery, of which the heroine is Marie the Egyptian. This work will be played in December at Carnegie Hall in New York, under the direction of Toscanini.

"I have also finished a one-act ballet in six tableaux, the scene of which is laid among the Incas of Peru. The work includes choruses and pantomime. This ballet will be produced next season at the Scala in Milan."

Frank Parker in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Little Theater, Frank Parker, diseur, was presented by the London Theater Company on the evening of March 29.

Mr. Parker has crossed the Atlantic to some purpose. In his first appearance here, assisted only by an accompanist, a few changes of costume, and the most elementary of stage settings, such as a chair, a bench, or a stool, he succeeded in holding the attention of a large and critical audience right from the beginning of his performance to the end when he had to take nearly a dozen curtain calls.

He began with a song in old French—which was rather bold of him. In a dashing sixteenth century costume, with broad-brimmed hat and flowing cape, swaggering and strutting up and down the small stage of the Little Theater, Mr. Parker excellently projected the innocent bombast and simple gratification of a Duke of Savoy who found that he had blown up a whole French army with the discharge of a single cannon.

This piece struck the note of satirical humor which is Mr. Parker's strongest suit, and which afterward he exploited to great advantage in a sketch of a day in the country as it might be interpreted in modern Russian drama, where everyone spends all the time in explaining how unhappy he is and how wretched the weather is. "In Moscow it is 80 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, but here it is only 78 degrees. How happy I should be in Moscow!" said Mr. Parker, with tones of illimitable sorrow, in what might have been almost a veritable quotation from one of the lesser Russian masters.

Here, as in a sketch of a movie star's day according to a film magazine, and in a most amusing version of the story of "The Spider and the Fly," Mr. Parker's wit, which is none the less effective because it does not aim at producing the loud guffaw, hit the taste of his audience right in the center.

But Mr. Parker is not confined to being merely funny. Whether he has any command over pathos, this performance did not show; but his sketch of Herod sending out St. Stephen to be stoned, especially in the angular majesty with which he suggested that Stephen faced the people, showed his art to have certain aspects of effective austerity.

Miriam Elias

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Under the direction of Harry Moses, Miriam Elias gave her first American dramatic recital on the evening of April 12, 1931, at the Little Theater. She has given similar recitals in England and Germany, based on a style of expression developed in the Habima Theater of Moscow, of which she was one of the founders. This theater devoted itself to plays that sought to serve Hebrew culture. In opening her New York recital, Miss Elias used a scene from the first act of "The Dybbuk," acting the part of Chanan, which she originated and played for more than a hundred times in Moscow. Miss Elias's art attains to an intensity and exaltation of emotion that is quite unknown on the English-speaking stage. This elevation arises not merely from a strongly colored racial viewpoint, but also from the elemental character of the themes, involving the deepest of human impulses. The range and flexibility of Miss Elias's voice in speech and song enable her to compass swift transitions of mood, and to pass from chants to colloquialisms in a breath. In expressiveness her arms have uncommon meaning, and in her division of significance between the left and right hands in simultaneously indicating a thought that is being dropped and implying a thought that is growing, she has come upon a refinement of acting that is certainly rare if not original. Her recital included musical legends of a character that was close to improvisation in effect, with Alberto V. Sciarretti providing musicianly alert and sympathetic piano accompaniments. There was also a "Judith" drama fragment in English, a group of Palestinian shepherd songs, and other Hebrew literary-religious material on Miss Elias's program.

Boston Symphony

Boston Symphony Orchestra

For the twenty-second pair of Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts, in Symphony Hall, Boston, April 17 and 18, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky prepared a program calculated to smooth any musical feathers that might have been ruffled by a fiftieth season made somewhat cacophonous by a long list of anniversary salutations from contemporary composers. What composer could be better suited to the purpose than Schumann, who besides had not been represented on previous programs of the season? Hence a list consisting of the "Manfred" Overture, the Violoncello Concerto and the Symphony in B flat.

It would be a mistake to suppose that this program was soporific. Schumann was perhaps not the greatest of symphonic composers, nor one of those whose compositions best support the test of an entire program. But he is by no means to be forbidden the concert hall because he was not a past master of orchestration; and no modernist can deny his sense of structural order, his rhythmic ingenuity, nor above all his gift of melody. This program, moreover, was cuningly devised to display him at his best.

The "Manfred" Overture, which many consider his greatest symphonic work, had a brilliant performance which was received apathetically by the Friday subscribers. Dramatically conceived and eloquently executed, this interpretation was remarkable for its elucidation of content, form and poetic values.

The Concerto, no doubt the weakest of the three items, was reinforced by the virtuosity and musicality of Gregor Piatigorsky in the solo part. Not only in the lovely slow movement, but throughout the work he stirred admiration for his beautiful tone, his technical mastery, his expressive phrasing and his musical taste. This was his first appearance in Boston, and he was rapturously received.

The "Spring" Symphony, one of Dr. Koussevitzky's favored repertory pieces, again came engagingly alive. It is possible to feel that at the opening a less vehement vernal proclamation might suffice to set the sap running, and that the melody of the Larghetto would be more lyric if it did not drag. But the Scherzo and the Finale were captivatingly set forth. Under a heavier hand this Scherzo may become extremely tedious. Dr. Koussevitzky, by the imagination with which he brings out its varieties, makes it unceasingly fresh. And the last movement becomes actually "animato e grazioso" through his witty reading and the subtle responsiveness of his players.

L. A. S.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the preview of "Great Little People Burlesques" an interested audience saw the clever filming of the famous Gorno Marionettes and heard that the proceeds from these films would be used to pay for the puppets made to replace the original dolls which were recently destroyed by fire.

Perhaps the most interesting of these skits was the imitation of a talkie studio on which Charlie Chaplin descended in search of a job. This figure was not so good as some; we missed the whimsical smile. But to his hat was accorded the honor of four wires so that Charlie might lift it to his lady-love. In the end, Charlie is thrown out but finds a dumb pal outside who leads him to a haven of refuge for them both—"The Dumb Friends' League."

Some Berlin Concerts

By WALTER SCHRENK

BERLIN

DEBUSSY'S "L'après-midi d'un faune" opened the Philharmonic's ninth concert, with Furtwängler conducting. This is, of its kind, a classical work and the expression of an epoch; beyond this it is admirable for the almost elusive perfection of its artistry. Here, all the musical elements are perfectly balanced in the construction, controlled by the genius of Debussy. In this work Furtwängler was able to show his great art in dealing with transitions and the finest nuances. But the greatest impression of the evening was made by his interpretation of Schubert's Symphony in C major. He gives us much more than the "Schubertian" lyricism and shows us the strong Beethovenian aspect of the music. In releasing the vast riches, the ceaseless flow of its contents, he accentuates the dramatic element and enforces the contrasts.

A short time ago Bruno Walter conducted the same symphony. With him one felt more of the romantic atmosphere of the work, which shows itself in the fabulous colors of a harmony which, at times, seems almost somber and even enigmatic. One heard again the classical symmetry of the living, soaring Schubert melody. He seemed to make the music really breathe with an astonishing sense of life; it was warm, noble, charming.

At the same concert Bruno Walter presented the First Symphony of Nikolai Lopatnikoff as a novelty to Berlin. I spoke about this work when it was first performed at the Tonkünstlerfest in Königsberg last year. The good impression was confirmed, particularly in the first movement, which combines an easy flow and vitality of ideals with strong rhythmical energy.

Dusolina Giannini

Between the two symphonies Dusolina Giannini sang the aria "Casta Diva" from Bellini's "Norma" and an aria from "Alkeste" by Gluck. The soprano voice of the artist has gained power and brilliance. Her technique is wonderful and as she is also a cultured musician one listens to her with admiration. She also gave a recital at which she made a great success with Italian songs and arias.

As we are discussing singers we must mention the two recitals given by Louis Graveure. In him we find the rare combination of qualities belonging to the artist and the singer. He is a splendid musician with full technical knowledge and a fine intelligence. This virtuoso of "bel canto" sings with amazing breath control and takes the greatest difficulties as a matter of course. But the outstanding feature is the fascination of his delivery and the charm of his profound musicianship. In Arpad Sandor he found a most sympathetic accompanist.

Bruno Walter and Mme. Charles Cahier gave a joint recital of some of the most beautiful songs of Gustav Mahler. There were some of the earlier Lieder amongst them, such as those from the "Wunderhorn" and several of the so-called "Lieder aus letzter Zeit" (Songs of the Past). One heard also such songs as "Ich bin der Welt abhanden gekommen," which in depth of feeling are amongst the most impressive songs written during the last 30 years. Even the early songs show Mahler's originality of style. For this style we can find no more sympathetic interpreter than Bruno Walter, a pupil and friend of the composer. His joint performance with Mme. Cahier, one of the great artists of expression and form and a supreme Mahler singer, made a great impression.

Gerhardt—Mysz-Gmeiner

Two more song recitals must be noticed, those of Elena Gerhardt and Lula Mysz-Gmeiner. Both artists are exponents of an art which is slowly disappearing, that of the recital platform. Both are finished artists with fine musical intelligence. Their skill reaches the highest standard, where difficulties cease to exist. Spontaneously, and apparently without effort, everything tends to the production of a definite artistic effect, and only the expert knows what labor, experience and tireless self-discipline are necessary to win such results. For just at the moment of constructing a phrase, it is finally from intuition, from the force of an inner vision, that the shape of the Lied must spring. When Elena Gerhardt or Lula Mysz-Gmeiner sings, there is scarcely a song in which we do not feel her artistry, her complete abandonment to the work, which in its turn carries the listener away. At these concerts such mutual contact between artist and public made strong and lasting impressions.

Mahler's Ninth Symphony

Lately Berlin had another opportunity of hearing one of Gustav Mahler's most important works, the Ninth Symphony. This music shows with great impressiveness the end of a musical epoch. It is the last synthetic achievement of the "Romantic," or rather the "New-Romantic," school. It has all the indications of the approaching "new music" which Mahler lived to hear and to which his activities gave such impetus. It is especially the completely irrational first movement of the Ninth which points to the future, and also the unrestrained energy which spends itself in the "Rondo-Burleske." In this, one detects the later style of Mahler, a style of highest phantasy in which, through a free counterpoint, the independence of the voices is developed to the utmost. Yet all remains organically united, there is nothing arbitrary or radical; it is always well-constructed music. In the final Adagio Mahler reaches the height of his talent; rhetoric falls away and this movement soars sublimely into a transfiguration. With Oskar Fried at the desk the performance reached an impressive height. This conductor made one feel the inner unity of the work and built up the gigantic outlines of the score with a deliberateness worthy of our admiration.

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Amusements

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PARAMOUNT THEATRE
April 23-24-25
"Cimmaron"
BOSTON

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS
BOSTON
CONCERT
Tuesday, April 21, at 8 P. M.
by
45 Members of the
Boston Symphony Orchestra
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
ADMISSION FREE
The Museum will be open from 7 to 11 o'clock

SYMPHONY HALL
TOMORROW at 3:30
HOROWITZ
Liszt, Sonata; Bach, Chorale; Hummel, Rondo; Prokofieff, Toccata; Chopin, 2 Mazurkas, 2 Etudes, Polonaise.

LAST TUESDAY CONCERT
Tues. Aft., April 21, at 3 p. m.
Boston Symphony
ORCHESTRA
DR. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
Chadwick—"Noel," Schumann 1st Symphony; Stavinsky, Piano Capriccio; Strauss, Till Eulenspiegel.
Soloist: Jesus Maria Sanroma
THURS., APRIL 23 at 8:30
ROLAND HAYES

OPENS WED. MAY 6
46th SEASON
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER
Conductor
80 Symphony Players
Reserved Seats 75c and $1.00
Admission 50c
REFRESHMENTS

Restaurants
BOSTON
ALADDIN CANDY SHOP
211 MASS. AVE., NEXT TO LOEW'S STATE
ICE CREAM—SODAS—CANDIES
SPECIAL LUNCHEONS

Cafe de Paris
12 HAVILAND ST. Off Mass. Ave. & Boylston St
(Our only Boston Restaurant)
LUNCHEON, 35c DINNER, 50c
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, 50c and 75c

Cafe de Marseille
210 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON
Opposite Christian Science Church Park.
Special Luncheons 35 & 60c
Table d'Hôte Dinner 50 & 75c
Sunday
Chicken or Turkey Dinner 50c-75c

Restaurants
NEW YORK CITY
THREE ATTRACTIVE TEA ROOMS
The Vanity Fair, 4 West 40th St
The Vanity Fair, 3 East 38th St.
The Colonia, 379 Fifth Ave.
Dinner at 4 W. 40th St. 5:30 to 8
$1.00 and $1.25

CONCORD, MASS.
The Old Mill Dam
Frederick E. Child, Jr.
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
Served 12 Noon to 8 P. M.
TELEPHONE 421 ON MAIN ROAD
"Tasty Food in Tasteful Surroundings"

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The MYLES STANDISH
Bay State Road at Beacon Street
In our
English Room
You are assured of the best food the market affords.
Served a la Carte or Table d'Hote
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNERS
COMmonwealth 4500

Amusements
NEW YORK CITY
CIVIC REPERTORY
14th Street and 6th Avenue
Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Prices 50c, $1 and $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Mon. Eve., Apr. 20; Wed. Eve., Apr. 22; Thr. Mt., Ap. 23; Fri. Eve., Ap. 24
Tues. Eve. Apr. 21: "ALISON'S HOUSE"
JOHN S. PHILLIPS of The American Magazine, SAYS: "The most interesting play I have seen in many years." Channing Pollock's Play About YOU—THE
HOUSE BEAUTIFUL
APOLLO Theatre, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:40 Best Seats $3
Barrair Matinee: Wed. & Sat. at 2:35
2nd Year of the Pulitzer Prize Play
THE GREEN PASTURES
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday
Nights 8:30 No one can afford to miss it!
MANSFIELD THEATRE, West 47th Street
A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
Getting Married
By BERNARD SHAW
GUILD THEATRE, 52nd, West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:40
KATHARINE CORNELL
in
THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET
by RUDOLF BESIER
Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
Empire Thea., B'way-40 St. Mts. Wed., Sat. Evs. 8:40
"Joe Cook perfectly marvelous and the show perfectly beautiful."—Heywood Broun.
JOE COOK In His Newest Musical Hit!
"FINE AND DANDY"
ERLANGER'S Thea., West 44th St. PEN. 7963
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. 250 Good Seats $1
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NEW AMSTERDAM Thea., W. 42d. Evs. 8:30
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SPRING SONG FESTIVAL
THE PEOPLE'S CHORUS
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CHARLOTTE HARRIMAN, Contralto
MICHELE RUGGERI, Tenor
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BOOTH Thea., W. 45th St. Lac 4-9345
Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. Sat. 2:30
GIVE ME YESTERDAY
By A. A. MILNE
With Louis Calhern, Sylvia Field, Gladys Hanson
"Crispness of Characterization"—C. S. Monitor
Prices: Matinees $1 to $3; Nights $1 to $3.85
LITTLE Thea., W. 44th St. Lac 4-9220
Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. Th., Sat. 2:40
EDITH BARRETT in Benn W. Levy's play
MRS. MOONLIGHT
with Sir Guy Standing and Holden Wright
"Something of the great theater"—C. S. Monitor
Prices: Matinees $1 to $2.50; Nights $1 to $3.85

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS MADISON STARS AGAIN

Gives Washington A. C. Women's 400-Yard Relay Swim by Fast Relay

WOMEN'S A. A. U. SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP

Club	Points
Women's S. A. of New York	18
Washington Athletic Club	16
Los Angeles Athletic Club	10
Scranton Swimming Association	5
Hollywood (Fla.) Swimming Association	3
Illinois Athletic Club	1
Worcester Swimming Association	1

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 18—The Women's Swimming Association of New York, using their numbers to meet the challenge of Miss Helene Madison, the individual star of the Washington Athletic Club of Seattle, held the lead in the team score of the National Amateur Athletic Union swimming championships for women at the end of the second day of events, staged last night at the Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn, with 18 points. Miss Madison, largely by her own performances, placed her team second with 16 points, while Los Angeles Athletic Club was third.

The Washington A. C. team, the winners, were last through the first three sections of the 400-yard relay which started the proceedings; but the performance of Miss Madison in swimming her anchor century in 1m. 1 3-5s., brought her team to the front. The W. S. A. of N. Y., battling side by side with the representatives of the Los Angeles A. C. all the way, led by inches at the end of each section, with the ensuing pair taking their plunges almost side by side. But when Miss Madison took her plunge, she practically overtook both at the end of the first turn, and though Miss Helen Hendry, anchor swimmer for the locals, tried hard, the multiple champion held the advantage to the end to win by five feet. Miss Hendry led Miss Josephine McKim, anchor swimmer for Los Angeles, by less than a yard.

Miss Agnes Geraghty, of the W. S. A., decided not to defend her championship in the 100-yard breaststroke swim. This opened the way for Miss Margaret Hoffman, of the Scranton Swimming Association, who won the fastest trial heat in the afternoon, to win the event later, in the same time as her trial heat 1m. 24 2-5s. Miss Eleanor Holm, of the W. S. A., the medley champion, led at the first turn, but was passed soon afterward by Miss Hoffman, who won by two yards. None of the Pacific coast girls competed. Miss Barbara Norris, of the Worcester (Mass.) Swimming Association was third, a yard behind Miss Holm. The summary:

400-Yard Relay—Won by Washington Athletic Club (Lucy Schacht, Edna McKibbin, Dawn Gilson, and Helene Madison); Women's Swimming Association of New York (Dorothea Dickinson, Lisa Lindstrom, Catherine Ames, and Helen Hendry), second; Los Angeles Athletic Club (Marjorie Lowe, Jenney Kramer, Olive Haitch and Josephine McKim), third. Time—4m. 24 4-5s.

100-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Miss Margaret Hoffman, Scranton Swimming Association; Miss Eleanor M. Holm, Women's Swimming Association of New York, second; Miss Barbara Norris, Worcester (Mass.) Women's Swimming Association, third. Time —1m. 24 4-5s.

only five-woman aggregation to show championship form on the ninth day of the Women's International Bowling Congress, at Dwyer's Alleys, yesterday. Starting off well, they fell into many difficult splits in the final game, but even then climbed into eighth place in the standing, with games of 783, 888 and 804, for a total of 2475.

Mrs. Emily Chapman, a former Chicago bowler, who has done much to organize the game among New York women, and a member of the team of Westminster Tires, combined with Mrs. Kate Munz of the Littman Ladies, and, with an individual score in her two-woman series of 616, to 515 for Mrs. Kunz, placed second in the doubles with 1131. She also tied for ninth place in the all-events with 1639.

Two members of the Euclid-Thirteenth Recreation five of Cleveland—Mrs. Grace Hatch, and Miss Nellie Hessinger—making a belated appearance as added starters in the two-woman and individual classes, captured fifth and sixth places in the all-events, with Mrs. Hatch having a total of 1661, and Miss Hessinger 1653. Miss Hessinger also tied for eighth place in the singles, with 588.

The week-end will bring the balance of the five-woman team bowlers, with the congress ending on Monday afternoon, with the balance of the smaller events. Next year the congress will go to St. Louis.

HELENE MADISON AT UNIVERSITY CLUB

One of the feature events carded for the holiday Monday in Boston will be the invitation swimming meet at the University Club. This started out to be an event which was to be featured by the appearance of Helene Madison of Seattle and three of her teammates from the Washington A. C., who have been competing with her in the national indoor championships in New York. Georgia Coleman national diving champion, has been added, but the relay team is unable to come.

The New England girls who will compete are Joan McSheehy and Claire Walker of Whitinsville; Barbara Norris of Worcester; Esther Morison and Helen Johns of the W. S. A. of Brookline and Mildred Toomey and Mary M. Doherty of the B. S. A.

There will be three events for the men, 100-yard freestyle, 200-yard breaststroke and diving. In the freestyle there will be John Osipowich of Worcester, brother of the former national and women's Olympic champion; Ross Mowbry of Providence, William Bastner of the Whitin C. A. and George Shinney of the Boston Boys' Club. In the breaststroke Gordon Connolly of Huntington School, Carrington Noel of Worcester and Mortimer Silverman of the Brookline Swimming Club are the likely three to battle for the prizes. Elmer Larson is the outstanding entry in the dive.

The feature of the meet will be the attempt Miss Madison will make to break the 110-yard short course freestyle record held at present by the late Ethel Lackie of the Illinois W. A. C. Miss Lackie did 1m. 11 3-5s. at Newark, N. J., in 1928, but this record will undoubtedly meet the fate of all others that the Seattle girl has gone after.

J. M. LAYTON DEFEATS A. K. HALL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO, April 18—Displaying form far better than anything he has shown for a year or more, J. M. Layton of St. Louis, former world's champion at three-cushion billiards, defeated A. K. Hall of this city, 300 to 263 in 251 innings, in a special match that ended at Mussey's here last night. Layton thereby won the right to a special match with Arthur Thurnblad of this city, present world's champion, though no title would be at stake in such a contest. Hall won the final block, 54 to 50 in 49 innings, but as he took only one of five previous blocks, he was too far behind to make a good finish. Layton won the afternoon block, 50 to 27 in 42 frames, which gave him a lead of 250 to 200 in 202 innings. Hall usually defeats Layton, whether in match play or tournaments; but it was Hall who eliminated him from consideration in the recent championship tournament. This time, however, Layton's game was so good that Hall could not keep up with it from the start.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	3	0	1.000
Buffalo	3	0	1.000
Rochester	2	1	.667
Baltimore	2	1	.667
Montreal	1	2	.333
Newark	1	2	.333
Reading	0	3	.000
Jersey City	0	3	.000

RESULTS APRIL 17

Newark 3, Rochester 2.
Toronto 6, Jersey City 2.
Buffalo 4, Reading 1.
Baltimore 3, Montreal 2.

TEXAS LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Dallas	2	0	1.000
Houston	2	0	1.000
Galveston	2	1	.667
Fort Worth	2	1	.667
San Antonio	1	2	.333
Wichita Falls	1	2	.333
Shreveport	0	2	.000
Beaumont	0	2	.000

RESULTS APRIL 17

Wichita Falls 13, Fort Worth 5.
San Antonio 10, Galveston 7.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Lafayette 4½, W. and M. 1½.
Swarthmore 6, F. and M. 0.

Only Six Changes In Bowling Tables

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS

FIVE-WOMAN TEAMS

Alberti Jewelers, Chicago	2748
Fairground Recreation No. 3, St. Louis	2567
Littman's Ladies, New York	2549
Anderson S. and C. L. C., St. Louis	2546
Fort Boulevard Girls, Detroit	2521
Riveria Recreation, Detroit	2513
Euclid-Ten Recreation, Cleveland	2478
Royal Recreation, Detroit	2475
Fred Barton Plumbing, Detroit	2463
Sprague Bros. Radios, Cincinnati	2463
Schueneman Uptown, Chicago	2453

TWO-WOMAN TEAMS

Zetta Baker and G. Pomeroy, Barton Plumbing, Detroit	1145
Mrs. Emily Chapman and Mrs. Kate Munz, New York	1131
L. Hubbard and U. Baker, Detroit	1117
M. Harsch and G. Myers, Cleveland	1109
Ann Stowe and S. Hatrick, Detroit	1098
D. McQuade and M. Smith, Chicago	1097
Mrs. J. Wilson and Mrs. A. Uhlen, St. Louis	1095
A. Murphy and M. Angelotte, Erie, Pa.	1094
H. Miller and C. Jackson, Sherrill, N. Y.	1083
E. Drehm and R. Suchan, Cleveland	1063

SINGLES

Dorothy McQuade, Chicago	620
Mrs. F. McCutcheon, Pueblo	618
Ann Stowe, Riveria Recreation, Detroit	616
Emma Ruff, Weehawken	608
Anne Tear, Detroit	603
I. Zupko, Perth Amboy, N. J.	598
Rose Schneider, Minneapolis	595
Mrs. J. J. Wilson, St. Louis	588
Nellie Hessinger, Cleveland	588
Mrs. F. Weckesser, Madison	580

ALL-EVENTS

Mrs. J. J. Wilson, St. Louis	1740
Dorothy McQuade, Chicago	1717
Rose Schneider, Minneapolis	1703
Mrs. F. McCutcheon, Pueblo	1670
Mrs. Grace Hatch, Cleveland	1661
Nellie Hessinger, Cleveland	1653
Mrs. Zeta Baker, Detroit, Mich.	1650
A. Higgins, Detroit	1641
Miss Ann Stowe, Detroit, Mich.	1639
Mrs. Emily Chapman, New York	1639

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 17—The Royal Recreation Team of Detroit was the only five-woman aggregation to show championship form on the ninth day of the Women's International Bowling Congress, at Dwyer's Alleys, yesterday. Starting off well, they fell into many difficult splits in the final game, but even then climbed into eighth place in the standing, with games of 783, 888 and 804, for a total of 2475.

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The week-end will bring the balance of the five-woman team bowlers, with the congress ending on Monday afternoon, with the balance of the smaller events. Next year the congress will go to St. Louis.

British Professionals Having Trouble With New Golf Ball

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Whatever the reactions of America's golfing multitudes may be to the larger and lighter ball, it's a dud as far as the British professionals are conterned.

So says George M. Trautman, chairman of a committee that has just returned from a visit to Great Britain, where an official invitation was extended the British Ryder Cup team in London for the annual international matches at Scioto, Columbus, O., June 26. Trautman saw the British eligibles for the team tackle the "balloon" sphere in three tryout tournaments. He heard plenty of comment on the ball, none of it good.

"The British profesionals," said Trautman, "are having a lot of trouble handling the new ball in practice matches when the wind is blowing. I saw Abe Mitchell, one of Britain's longest clouters, hit three full wood shots on a 571-yard hole at St. Anne's where the wind sweeps in off the sea and still he was short of the green. They don't like the new ball.

"Only the Ryder Cup eligibles are using it. The rest of the people—and everyone over there plays golf—are sticking to the old ball. The papers are full of golf, and Diana Fishwick, the women's champion, was quoted in one as saying that while it was unfortunate that the two greatest golfing nations in the world did not play similar balls, the difference in the two types should not bother good golfers. Miss Fishwick does not believe that Great Britain ever will adopt our type of ball. A great many of the British courses are windy and the new ball does not play well in the wind."

Bobby Jones, Trautman said, has lost none of his popularity in Great Britain by commercializing his golfing ability in motion pictures.

"He still is the great idol. A huge painting of him stands in the clubhouse at St. Anne's, where he won the British open in 1926. They speak his name in whispers at St. Andrews. The caddies can show you the exact spots where he stood and just what he did with every stroke.

"I saw 123,000 at an international soccer match between England and Scotland in Glasgow, and I never heard a word about overemphasis."

BUSY SUMMER FOR YACHTSMEN

Eastern and New York Clubs Will Hold Their Annual Cruises

Race offerings for the major yachts of the sail on the northeastern Atlantic coast this summer, which were completed by the announcement during the past week of the tentative schedule for the Eastern Yacht Club cruise in Maine during the second week in July, are sufficiently attractive, numerous and diversified to give the boats in the J, M, 12 and 10 and N. Y. 40s one of the liveliest and most interesting seasons in many years.

With the exception of the three J class yachts—Vanitie, Resolute and Weetamoe—the strictly racing boats in the other classes will have a chance to sail in 19 championship races in Long Island Sound, two at Glen Cove in mid-June, for midweek affairs at Larchmont, six on the Eastern and eight on the New York cruises, and perhaps one or two in Narragansett Bay, a total of 39 events, which, of course, will be reduced somewhat by conflicting dates. The racing activities of the J boats, however, will be confined to the two cruises, and a pair of events of the N. Y. Y. C. off Glen Cove in June, with perhaps a race or two off Newport, not more than 18 in all, with long calm spots in between. The owners of the two Boston boats in the M class, Walter K. Shaw of the Andiamo and Chandler Hovey of the Istalena, are not planning to enter many of the Long Island Sound events. The following is a schedule of racing events for all major class yachts during the coming summer:

June 11—New York Y. C. for the Glen Cove Cups; 12—New York Y. C. annual regatta.

July 7—Eastern Y. C. rendezvous at North Haven, Me.; 8—Eastern Y. C. squadron run to Atlantic, round Long Island; 9—Eastern Y. C. run to Northeast Harbor, round Great Duck Island; 10—Eastern Y. C. run to Blue Hill Bay, round Great Duck Island; 11—Eastern Y. C. run to Billing's Cove, Eggmoggin Reach; 12—Eastern Y. C. layover at Billing's Cove; 13—Eastern Y. C. run to Gilkey's Harbor, Isleboro; 14—Eastern Y. C. run to Rockland, round Two Bush Light.

Aug. 13—New York Y. C. rendezvous at Newport; 14—New York Y. C. Astor Cup race; 15—New York Y. C. run to Provincetown, outside of Cape Cod; 16—New York Y. C. layover at Provincetown; 17—New York Y. C. run to Marblehead; 18—New York Y. C. Puritan Cup race at Marblehead; 19—New York Y. C. run to Cape Cod Canal; 20—New York Y. C. run to Newport; 21—New York Y. C. Astor Cup Race at Newport; 22—New York Y. C. King's Cup Race at Newport.

In the pair of races off Glen Cove and the two cruises, the Vanitie and the Resolute meet in their ninth season. Since they began racing in 1914 they have engaged in 118 contests, the greatest number of pair races by any yachts in the history of the world. They had three seasons under gaff mainsails, three as schooners with jib-headed mainsails and two under their present Marconi or Bermudian rigs. The Resolute had by far the better of the racing in the first series, but the Vanitie more than made it up in the other two, so that the score at present stands 64 wins for the Vanitie to 54 for the Resolute. They sailed against the Weetamoe in half a dozen events last year, but were considerably outclassed, principally by reason of the cup candidate's superior equipment, both in rig and management. This year the Weetamoe will have a much heavier rig and will be well loaded down with interior fittings. It is understood that the Vanitie will again be sailed by her owner, Gerard Lambert, who has qualified as an excellent major yacht skipper and that the Resolute will be handled not only by her owner, E. Walter Clark, but by his son Sidney Clark, who won three straight races last year. It is expected that John S. Lawrence, who handled the Chiora for Frederick H. Prince in 1929, will be at the wheel of the Weetamoe.

While the racing by the three Class J yachts will be interesting, the attention of most yachtsmen will be centered on the rival rigs in the five boats in the M class. It has been conclusively shown that the jib-headed mainsail is minutes faster than the old-time gaff affair, and last year it was generally considered that the lighter rig of the Enterprise contributed materially to her selection as a cup defender and her victory over the Shamrock V. Three of the M boats will sport very light tophamper this year, Valiant, Prestige and Avator stepping lattice masts, and other innovations, while the Istalena and Andiamo will cling to their original rigs.

The annual regatta of the N. Y. Y. C. June 12 is the eightieth in the history of the club, and is the oldest yachting event in the country, with the exception of the cruise, which was initiated the year before, a few days after the organization on July 30, 1844.

The cruise of the Eastern Y. C. planned by Commodore William T. Aldrich and Chairman James C. Gray of the race committee will be entirely in Penobscot Bay or near-by waters, in fact, the fleet will be in sight of the Camden hills, the heights of Mt. Desert and lone Blue Hill from start to finish. The racing runs will be through the deep picturesque passages, or round the outler island, while each port of call will be only a few miles from that of the night before.

The feature of the N. Y. Y. C. cruise will be the doubling of Cape Cod on Aug. 15, a run of 64 miles from Martha's Vineyard to Provincetown. As in 1922, the fleet will spend Sunday in the old fishing port at the tip of the Cape. On arriving at Marblehead the fleet will sail in the annual regatta, for which the principal prize is the Puritan Cup, which is placed in competition for the thirty-seventh year, since its capture by the Eastern Yacht Club's famous cup-defending sloop Puritan in the Goelet Cup race of 1885. The fleet will return by way of the Cape Cod Canal, and wind up the cruise with the annual races off Newport for the Astor and King's Cups.

OSIPOWICH ELECTED CAPTAIN

WORCESTER, Mass., April 18 (AP)—John Osipowich, New England swimming champion and brother of Albina Osipowich, former Olympic champion, yesterday was elected captain of the Worcester Tech swimming team for next season.

A Brilliant Young Catcher

ALFONSO LOPEZ
Brooklyn National League Baseball Club.

Robins Will Be in Pennant Battle

As usual, Wilbert Robinson, manager of the Brooklyn Robins of the National League, has little to say regarding his team's chances of winning the pennant this season. Last year the club surprised the baseball world by getting into the pennant battle in the latter part of May and staying there until the close of the season. When the teams entered the final days of the race, however, the Robins faltered and finished fourth in the final standing. But closing the season in fourth place was by no means anything to be ashamed of, considering the race that took place in the National League in 1930. Until the very end it was possible for any one of four teams to win the pennant.

"I am not making any predictions just now or promising Brooklyn fans a pennant, began Manager Robinson, "but I have a fine ball club and one that will be right up there among the leaders when September arrives. I expect a close race in the National League this season. There are five clubs with practically an even chance of finishing first. Because that is so, it is difficult for any manager to say what he expects his team to do. There will be plenty of competition this year as far as the pennant is concerned. We would have won last season if two of our regulars had not been forced out during the latter part of the race."

During the off-season the Brooklyn management strengthened the club's chances of a pennant by securing two players from the Phillies, one of them an outfielder and the other a second-baseman. Lefty O'Doul, one of the most consistant batters in the game, comes to the Robins from the Philadelphia club along with Fresco Thompson, a fine second baseman. These two men have helped to round out one of the heaviest-hitting lineups in baseball and one that is expected to be right in the thick of the battle from the opening gong.

Brooklyn has a veteran lineup which includes Frederick, Gilbert, Herman, Wright and Bissonette, truly among the leading players in baseball. Al Lopez, a young catching "find" last season, will do most of the receiving. Dazzy Vance heads a fairly strong pitching staff with other veterans including Clark, Quinn, Thurston, Heimach, Luque, Moss and Phelps. Clyde Day, secured in the draft from Kansas City, is the best looking recruit pitcher and will, no doubt, be used often as a relief worker.

CHECKERS EVEN UP SERIES WITH SHEIKS

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF
(Final Series)

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Sheiks	1	1	6	7
Checkers	1	1	7	6

(Three-out-of-five-game series)

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 18—Oakland Checkers defeated the Oakland Sheiks, 4 to 2, in the second game of the final California Hockey League playoff at Oakland, thus tying the series at one game each. The game ended in a near riot, as displeased spectators took the ice to dispute the referees ruling of the third Checker goal.

The Checkers' first line, Goodman, Hurtubise and Pool gave a splendid exhibition of hockey and won the game for their team. The summaary:

CHECKERS		SHEIKS
Pool, Ellis, lw	rw,	Anderson, Fennell
Hurtubise, Miller, c	c,	Harper, Collins
Goodman, D. Cummings, rw	lw,	Willey, Huffman
Irving, J. Bond, ld	rd,	Dafoe, G. Bond
Burke, Horne, rd	ld,	Stevens
Vaughan, g	g,	Fowler

Score—Checkers 4, Sheiks 2. Goals—Goodman, Pool, Irving, Burke for Checkers; Huffman, Collins for Sheiks. Assists—Pool 2, Goodman, Hurtubise, J. Bond for Checkers; Huffman, Fennell for Sheiks. Referee—Lloyd Cook. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	3	1	.750
Little Rock	3	1	.750
Nashville	2	1	.667
Chattanooga	2	2	.500
Atlanta	2	2	.500
Birmingham	1	2	.333
Mobile	1	3	.250
Memphis	1	3	.250

RESULTS APRIL 17

Chattanooga 10, Atlanta 3.
Nashville 5, Birmingham 2.
Memphis 10, Little Rock 10.
Mobile 18, New Orleans 12.

Achilles Wins The Royal Bermuda Cup

BERMUDA-AMERICAN SIX-METER YACHT STANDING

Yacht and Owner	Points
Achilles, E. H. Trimingham (B.)	21
Viking, Trott Syndicate (B.)	18
BobKat II, Robert B. Meyer (U. S.)	14
Lucie, B. S. Cunningham (U. S.)	14
Aphrodite, J. S. Johnson (U. S.)	7
Sea Venture, Lloyd Jones (B.)	6

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 18 (AP)—The Achilles, sailed by Eldon H. Trimingham, captured the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club trophy yesterday afternoon by winning the fourth and last race of the six-meter series between the United States and Bermuda.

The Bermuda boat finished with a total of 21 points; five more than the Viking, owner by the Trott syndicate and sailed by Kenneth F. Trimingham. Two American boats tied for third place with 14 points—B. S. Cunningham's Lucie and Robert B. Myer's BobKat II.

The BobKat, which won Thursday's race and drew to within two points of the Achilles, again was favored by the heavy weather but was withdrawn after fouling the first marker on the second round. The American craft was in an excellent position up to that time and was outreaching all the other boats. Lloyd Jones's Sea Venture, of the Bermuda team, split a sail before the race and did not start.

Second place in yesterday's race went to the Lucie with the Viking third, and J. S. Johnson's Aphrodite fourth. The summary:

FOURTH RACE
(Start 2:40, Wind East, 23 Miles)

Boat and Owner	Finish h m s
Achilles, E. H. Trimingham, Bermuda	4 30 20
Lucie, B. S. Cunningham, U. S.	4 30 45
Viking, Trott Syndicate, Bermuda	4 31 08
Aphrodite, J. S. Johnson, U. S.	4 36 02
BobKat II, Robert B. Meyer, U. S. (withdrew)	
Sea Venture, Lloyd Jones, Bermuda (did not start)	

RULES ARE REVISED IN COLLEGE LEAGUE

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Any championship game in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League which may be stopped by rain before becoming a legal contest or a legal tie, will be resumed at a later date and continued to its finish instead of being abandoned and played over from the start, as has been the practice.

This decision was reached and three other rule changes agreed upon by telegraphic vote yesterday of members of the league's executive committee, Ellwood W. Kemp Jr., secretary-treasurer of the circuit, announced last night.

A second change allows, with certain reservations, a home run on a ball which bounds from the playing field into a stand or over a fence. The other two revisions serve to clarify scoring rules. All of the new regulations will become effective today in the Yale-Columbia meeting at New Haven, the only league game on the schedule.

The decision to resume a game suspended prior to the fifth inning rather than abandon it, was prompted by the unwillingness of any member university to take advantage, through a technicality, of any rival which might amass a commanding lead in the early innings of a game to have the contest washed out of the records by rain. In resuming such a contest, the contending teams must take the field with their same line-ups, barring physical disability. The time and place of such playoffs will be governed by circumstances.

YALE CREW INVITED WEST

SEATTLE, Wash., April 18 (AP)—For the first time in rowing history an eastern crew may row on Lake Washington here against the University of Washington. An official invitation yesterday was extended to Yale University for its 150-pound eight to meet a like crew of Washington oarsmen June 15. Negotiations have been under way for some time between the two colleges and officials of the university here said it would be only a matter of formality for Yale to accept the invitation. Coach Al Ulbrickson of Washington issued a call for all 150-pound oarsmen to report April 27 to prepare for the race. The 150-pound crew will not interfere with the training of the Husky varsity and freshmen boats, which will compete in the Poughkeepsie regatta on the Hudson River the same day as the Yale-Washington race.

HOWARD TO SUCCEED ENRIGHT

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 18 (AP)—The appointment of Alan Howard, member of the University of Notre Dame backfield of 1930, to succeed Rex Enright as freshman coach at the University of North Carolina was announced here last night. Howard was recommended to the Carolina athletic council by Knute K. Rockne. Enright will become backfield coach at the University of Georgia next fall.

VAN RYN WINS N. AND S. SINGLES

Mrs. Jessup Captures Women's Tennis Title at the Pinehurst C. C.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PINEHURST, N. C., April 18—Mr. and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia figured in the singles finals of the United North and South tennis championships at the Pinehurst Country Club here yesterday. John Van Ryn gained the men's title, defeating Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans in straight sets, 7—5, 6—3, 6—1, but Mrs. Van Ryn, the former Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monica, Calif., went down to defeat before the racquet of Mrs. John B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., 7—5, 6—2.

In the mixed doubles semifinals, played yesterday, Mr. and Mrs. Van Ryn defeated Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. of Montreal and Marjory L. Sachs of Cambridge, Mass., 6—1, 4—6, 6—4. The Van Ryns will have Virginia B. Rice of Boston and Cliff Sutter as their final round opponents. Miss Rice and Sutter gained a 6—2, 7—5 victory over Mrs. Jessup and Wilmer M. Hines, University of North Carolina student and junior champion of the United States.

Van Ryn is also a finalist in the men's doubles competition. He and Francis X. Shields of New York advanced to the title round on Thursday. Yesterday, Dr. Wright and Marcel Rainville of Montreal filled the other bracket, defeating Percy L. Kynaston and Edward McKelvie of New York, 6—0, 7—5, 14—12, in the semifinals.

Sutter, the present intercollegiate champion, showed a complete reversal of form, which brought him an easy victory over Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, United States clay-court champion, in the singles semifinals, Thursday. He failed to fathom Van Ryn's volleys, frequently driving out over the baseline and into the net on other shots. Van Ryn is ninth in the national ranking and Sutter is fifth.

Sutter, who had been playing a softer game than usual, found Van Ryn setting the pace, although the Philadelphian was playing none too boldly at that. Van Ryn soon lost a lead of 3—1. Later in the set, Sutter, leading at 5—4 and 30-all, rushed the net and Van Ryn smashed the ball straight at him. The New Orleans youth misjudged it with his volley, the ball hitting the frame of the racquet. The loss of this point, which would have given Sutter the set, proved to be the turning point of the match. The summary:

UNITED NORTH AND SOUTH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, 7—5, 6—3, 6—1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., defeated Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated Percy L. Kynaston and Edward McKelvie, New York, 6—0, 6—4, 14—12.

MIXED DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., and Wilmer M. Hines, University of North Carolina, 6—2, 7—5.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Marjory L. Sachs, Cambridge, and Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr., Montreal, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

HORNSBY'S HOME RUN BEATS PITTSBURGH

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	3	0	1.000
St. Louis	3	0	1.000
Chicago	3	1	.750
New York	2	1	.667
Philadelphia	1	2	.333
Pittsburgh	1	3	.250
Brooklyn	0	3	.000
Cincinnati	0	3	.000

RESULTS APRIL 17

Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 4.
St. Louis at Cincinnati, wet grounds.

Only one game was played in the National League on Friday, although two were scheduled. The Chicago Cubs won their third contest in four starts from the Pittsburgh Pirates by 5 to 4. St. Louis and Cincinnati were unable to play because of wet grounds. By virtue of their victory, the Cubs are now close behind the Boston Braves and Cardinals, who are tied for first place.

For the second time in the series, a home run by Manager Rogers Hornsby was what spelled defeat for the Pirates. Charlie Wood, a young left hander, held the Chicago club to two hits and shut them out during the first five innings. In the sixth he weakened and the Cubs scored twice to take the lead. One inning later Wood was taken out in favor of Andrew Bednar before a batter had been retired and it was then that Hornsby hit his homer with Cuyler and English on base. The Pirates rallied for two runs in the eighth and one in the ninth, but the side was put out before the score could be tied. Guy Bush went eight innings and part of the ninth for the Cubs and was credited with the victory. The score:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	x	5	9	0
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	13	1

Batteries—Bush, Sweetland, Smith and Hartnett; Wood, Bednar and Hemsley. Winning pitcher—Bush. Losing pitcher—Wood. Umpires—Quigley, Reardon and Scott. Time —2h. 6m.

CHICAGO ELECTS EARLANDSON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, April 18—Ralph Earlandson '33, has been elected captain of the swimming team at University of Chicago. He is to succeed D. J. Moore '31. Earlandson swims the 100 and 220-yard freestyle events. C. C. Gabel '33, has been elected captain of the varsity wrestling team. Gabel plays end in football and wrestles at 165 pounds. He succeeds W. W. Dyer '31, conference champion at 145 pounds.

RED SOX PURCHASE PICKERING

Secretary Hi Mason of the Boston Red Sox announced April 18 the purchase of Urbane Pickering, third baseman, from the New York Giants. The sale price was not announced. The Giants secured Pickering from Birmingham of the Southern Association in the 1930 draft. He hit .348 in 145 games in 1930. He will report to the Rex Sox immediately.

MRS. PRESSLER RETAINS TITLE

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18 (AP)—Mrs. Leona Pressler of Glendale won the California women's golf championship for the third successive time yesterday with a 3-and-4 victory over Mrs. Roy Green, Los Angeles. Mrs. Green, 3 down at the twenty-first hole, made a startling rally in the remaining distance, but the champion's lead was too great.

De Mar Expected to Feature Thirty-fourth B. A. A. Marathon

Everyone interested in the Boston Athletic Association annual Marathon run is awaiting its thirty-fourth race, scheduled for Monday. These picturesque tests of endurance are never lacking in features and, despite the fact that this year there are no United States championships involved, no record number of entries, and no foreign stars of international fame, excepting Canadians, yet the appearance of that greatest of modern Marathoners, Clarence De Mar, supplies interest, ample enough to promise almost anything.

The number of entries, inclusive of those received late today by Thomas J. Kanaly, athletic manager of the club, was 222. This total hardly approaches the record of 286 established in 1928, the year the event served as a tryout for the United States Olympic team, but does surpass in abundance the low number of only 48 made in 1919.

All details have been attended to by the B. A. A. officials, including police protection, traffic regulation and inspection of the course, and Manager Kanaly thinks everything points to favorable prospects of a great race. A field of strong runners has entered, the course from Hopkinton to Boston is in good condition, excepting passing through Kenmore Square, and about all that is unattended to is weather condition. At Kenmore the runners and official machines will be able to get through without hindrance, but spectators are to be kept away because of the excavation work now going on for subway construction.

Race Starts at Noon

Promptly at 12 o'clock noon the runners will be started on their 26 miles 385 yards by George V. Brown, and from then on a new page in the already colorful B. A. A. Marathon history will be unfolding, and before the eyes of some 300,000 spectators or more, also dependent upon weather conditions.

Along with the regular prizes this year the first to pass between the Hotel Lenox and B. A. A. clubhouse will be presented, by Capt. George Demeter, representing the Greek-American Progressive Association, with a laurel wreath, especially imported from Greece, where marathoning originated, and an elaborate medal with the word "Nenikhkamen" inscribed on the back, meaning "We are victorious." Also to the winner will be presented the B. A. A. diamond studded, 18-karat gold medal. The next seven receive gold medals graded accordingly, and the following 24 runners to finish earn sterling silver medals. The team trophy, a yearly prize, is awarded to the team having the first three men cross the line on the point system in vogue in cross-country running.

Among the field of aspirants there are four former winners, De Mar, John C. Miles from Canada, William J. Kennedy, veteran runner from Port Chester, N. Y., and Carl W. A. Linder of the B. A. A. De Mar has won the race seven times, the first being back in 1911, then followed victories in 1922, 1923, 1924, 1927, 1928 and 1930, a really remarkable record. Miles won twice, 1926 and 1929, while Kennedy and Linder won once each in 1917 and 1919, respectively.

De Mar Is Favorite to Win

In these races the picking of the victor is so speculative that it is purely guessing. Apart from De Mar, easily the favorite because of past achievements, runners of reputation who cannot be overlooked are Karl Y. Koski, Albert R. Michelson and Willie Kyronen, all from New York. Two Canadians besides Miles with background are Percy Wyer and Johnny Cuthbert. Wyer has done his best running in the Detroit Marathon which he has won three times, besides finishing well up in the list at other times. He also figured in other Marathons, but has not fared well to date in the B. A. A. affairs. Cuthbert is little known here, but the fact that he recently won the race in Toronto means he must be considered.

The chances of a new course record are pretty much dependent upon weather conditions. The present mark was set by Miles two years ago when he covered the 26 miles 385 yards in 2h. 33m. 8 4-5s. De Mar ran the distance in 2h. 34m. 48 1-5s. last year and is expected to try for a record this year.

The runners will be started promptly at 12 o'clock noon at Lucky Rock Manor, Hopkinton, and if they travel true to form, those awaiting the finish at the B. A. A. clubhouse at Exeter Street should view the victor any time after 2:30 o'clock. There has been no outstanding change in the course which, after leaving Hopkinton, is through Ashland, South Framingham, Natick, Wellesley, Newton Lower Falls, to the boulevard which points directly through the Newtons, Chestnut Hill, leaving the reservoir on the right, then Beacon Street to Commonwealth Avenue right into Exeter Street.

ARCHERY

THE archery season is again at hand. The Newton Archers

EDUCATIONAL

Portrait of an Educator

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE ought to be an American proverb, if there isn't one, that the bigger the man the more approachable and simple he is. Having stated the aphorism, let me give an example.

He is president of a midwestern university, an institution with 10,000 students. His record as a dean was so distinguished that a year and a half ago the trustees virtually drafted him to the highest position they had to offer.

They gave him an elegant office. It has the dignified hangings and drapes, the broad table desk with bronze gadgets, the flourishing and decorative fern that a high executive's office ought to have.

But the president refuses to play up to the setting provided for him. In fact, he won't stay in it. He is much more likely to be found wandering through the engineering school, working in the laboratory, talking to students here and there.

As for keeping up the pretense of pride in holding the institution's highest post, he just doesn't bother.

"I don't like this job," he grumbled to me, a stranger, the first time I called for an interview. "I'd rather be the merest cub in the research laboratory than to be here."

The odd part of it is everybody knows he means it. He was offered the presidency several years before he accepted it, and took the place only when the authorities made him understand that they wouldn't consider anybody else. He accepted the position—went on the job, he would say—on condition that when the trustees found someone who really liked it they would put him out and put the other man in. He hopes they will soon find the other person.

But He Doesn't

"It's a mistake to let pride keep you in a job," he said. The remark takes on significance when you know he speaks out of experience. During the World War the United States Government made him chief of its Industrial Service Section. "Who's Who" proclaims him "the originator of the coöperative system in technical education." If he had any vanity in his makeup, he could with reason feel important. But he doesn't.

Many people about the campus still call him "the dean." He likes it. Some call him Dr. Schneider, and he doesn't mind. Nobody, it seems, calls him President Schneider. He probably wouldn't like the title at all, wouldn't feel it fitted him.

He has many striking and fresh ideas about fitness. He has built up the engineering school of this institution, the University of Cincinnati, on the fundamental idea that each person has something to express and can express himself fully only when he finds the right work. There is only one way to find that right place, he holds, and that is "old as the hills—it is trial on the job." So he sends his students out into industry part time while they are still in school.

He is strenuously opposed to the use of psychological tests to determine a person's aptitude of intelligence. Talk to him about them and he gets warmed up. They just don't work, he has found out. They test only surface knowledge, they don't get down to the real person, he insists. As an example, he told of an eighth grade boy whom the psychologists declared had reached his "mental stone wall." The boy's teacher got him a job in her brother's industry. In the laboratory of this plant the lad found himself and began to make rapid strides. Still young and without any more formal education, he invented a new type of galvonometer, capable of measuring to the trillionth of an ampere. The device is now in general use, and the young man is a member of the staff of the basic research laboratory of the university.

Simply "Number Four"

This leads to "the dean's" own philosophy. He holds that everybody appears to have four selves, although only one of them is the real individual. Number one is merely external, clothes. "You have to pay attention to them. If you don't people will think you're queer." Two is the body—but that's only a tool. Three is the intellect, but that too is a tool. Number four is something deeper than intellect, he holds, and being a natural scientist, he refrains from using any theological terms to describe it. He calls it simply "number four." But the engineering college staff knows pretty well what he means when he says, "That boy hasn't sufficient outlet for his number four." To outsiders he tries to explain it by calling it the "creative part," the "spiritual side" of the person.

Although a man of long experience, "the dean" is amazingly modern. He is hotly opposed to blind devotion to the past, whether it's an attempt to use a colonial oil lamp as a design for an electric light or to adopt Greek philosophy as a criterion of modern conduct.

"Do you suppose Plato and Pericles would feel at home in our philosophy department if they came here today?" he challenges. "Plato wouldn't be interested in it. He would be down at the corner of Vine and Sixth Streets, talking to the people waiting for the street cars. Pericles would be busy in the City Hall. If Benvenuto Cellini were about he wouldn't be in the university; he would get himself a shop as near the center of the business district as rents would permit."

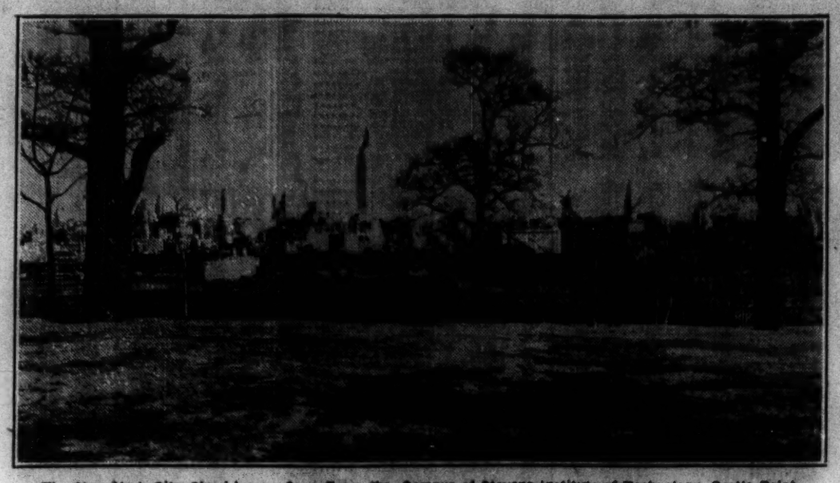
But "the dean" isn't at all opposed to a study of the classics. In fact, he thinks modern people should find intensely interesting a study of the golden age of Greece, for example, "because it was just such a hectic, hurly-burly dynamic period as our own last decade." "We should study the past to see how others worked out their problems," he agrees, adding firmly, "but not to copy them."

While natural science is his field, he regards art as equally important. He founded the university's school of applied arts and remains its director. Due to his intrest in painting, a valuable collection of original canvases hangs in the halls of the engineering building.

Students at the University of Cincinnati will tell you that the president's democratic simplicity reaches out beyond the campus. As a boy he worked in coal mines and later in an architect's office. When he meets students of the university working in shops or clerking in store he talks to them as one man to another. They think he's great.

In fact all seem to agree that he makes a remarkably good president. The only person I found, during several days' stay in Cincinnati, who dissented from this general opinion was Dr. Schneider himself. One can only hope he will get to like the job better as time goes on.

D. D. K.



The New York City Sky Line as Seen From the Campus of Stevens Institute of Technology, Castle Point.

Engineers Take Culture

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

IT IS an exceptional boy who, at some stage of his career, has not wanted to be an "engineer." The boy is still more unusual who knows whether he should enter a technical or liberal arts college, when time comes to make that decision.

Stevens Institute of Technology, on historic Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J., is breaking trails in an endeavor to help boys decide this question. At the same time it is combining cultural and engineering subjects in a way designed to educate engineers of broad outlook.

Castle Point has from the first been associated with pioneering ventures. Its rocky promontory opposite Manhattan is believed to be the "cliffe that looked of the colour of a white greene, as though it were either copper or silver myne," described by Hendrik Hudson in the log of the Half Moon in 1609.

At this spot Colonel John Stevens built a circular track on which he ran the first steam locomotive in America, in an effort to awaken the canal-enamored legislators of 1825 to the superiority of rail over canal transport. The Stevens family introduced the steam ferry and operated lines across the Hudson from Hoboken.

Today, the view from the campus centers on the Empire State building, and takes in the sweep of the Hudson from the new up-river bridge to the Statue of Liberty. Hudson's vivid description of the Indian period at this spot contrasts strikingly with the present serrated sky line and constant procession of steam-puffing water craft.

In this setting, Stevens has become a proving ground for several new phases of the movement toward liberalizing engineering education. For many years it has taught English, history and other liberal arts courses. Under the presidency of Dr. Harvey N. Davis, these studies since 1928 have been consolidated under a new and enlarged department of humanities.

Engineer Needs Social Study

Dr. Davis holds that an engineer requires expansive outlook and contacts, since his work is primarily executive. In building up structures for society's use, it is as important for him to understand social conditions as accurately to compute the strength of bridge cables. So Stevens offers its prospective engineers one course in the humanities for every three in technical subjects. Moreover, every technical course is carefully meshed with the general cultural program.

Knowing both the social and professional aspects of engineering, the student has a further need—the ability to present his ideas vividly and intelligibly to many types of clients. Stevens for this purpose is giving a four-year course in expression, oral and written.

This course is tutorial and deals with the student's college work and experiences. He is encouraged to develop facility in talking or writing about technical subjects in a way to be understood by the layman. Extra-curricular activities, such as writing for the school paper, dramatics and sports, are encouraged, since these fit into the broadening program.

Undergraduate specialization in one branch of engineering is deliberately avoided. Emphasis is placed on "the basic disciplines that underlie all engineering careers." Dr. Davis explains this policy as a result of experience. While the school was always regarded as one of mechanical engineering, its graduates were found to be going into electrical, chemical and other branches. Some of them even became executives in such firms as Western Union, where the economics of business was as essential as engineering knowledge.

"We drew the conclusion that we could best prepare our students for their work by giving them as broad an education as possible," Dr. Davis declares. "My predecessor, Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, early saw that engineers require a knowledge of economics, and introduced courses on the economic aspects of engineering. We now have extended this department, and have a professorship in the economics of engineering, bearing Dr. Humphrey's name."

Searching for Native Abilities

Increasing attention is being given to ways of determining beforehand whether prospective engineers have native abilities or aptitudes that justify their entering or continuing in an engineering college. Simple mechanical devices that are easily solved by boys who have an innate sense of "how things go together," are employed.

The "wiggly block" is the most successful of these devices. Dr. Johnson O'Connor, for many years engaged in personnel work for the General Electric Company, is in charge. He has found that of the boys who make "A" in this test as freshmen 70 per cent continue in engineering after graduation. Of those making "D," only 2 per cent become engineers. The test is therefore taken as a useful guide, although not an absolute rule.

Extreme care is taken in giving these tests. They are in no sense "I. Q.'s," or so-called intelligence tests. No student is ever told that he is defective in ability or intelligence, if he does poorly. He simply is told that his distinctive abilities lie in some other direction. The effort is then made to discover what that direction is. Dr. O'Connor reports many instances of successful placement resulting from this guidance, without which a boy fitted for finance might have blundered along in civil engineering.

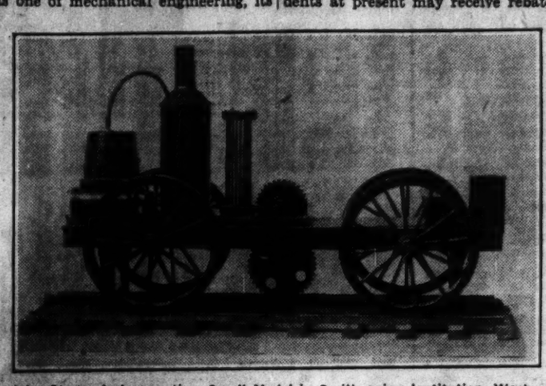
A summer camp is maintained by the college, where field work and sports are featured. Plans are afoot to provide camp courses for high school juniors, to give them a taste of engineering and aid them in deciding whether to follow technical or liberal courses. Graduate camp courses are also being worked out, to deal with topics of value to practicing engineers.

Dr. Davis took a bold step in college finance when he raised the tuition to $600 per year—the highest in the United States—and introduced a sliding scale of tuition. Under this plan, students are eligible for rebates on the basis of honor points won in studies, outside activities and character. A first rank man through four years would pay a total of only $300 tuition. Forty-five students at present may receive rebates, varying from $50 to $600 per year.

"Those who endow colleges," Dr. Davis declares, "are repaid only in the satisfaction of knowing their money is helping students obtain an education. Why should not those undergraduates who demonstrate their interest and ability, receive shares of this endowment, in proportion to their fitness?"

The rebates are not scholarships in the ordinary sense of the word. Scholarships are also available, and provision is made for deserving needy students who may not win awards. During the period since the innovations took form, Stevens has experienced an increase in applicants for enrollment, in spite of the high tuition.

Dr. Davis finds his policy summed up in Dr. Albert Einstein's recent statement that "concern for the man himself must always form the chief interest of all technical endeavors."



John Stevens's Locomotive. Small Model in Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. The Inventor Operated the Original Engine on a Circular Track on His Estate at Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J., in 1825.

Answering the Child's 'Whys'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

ONE boy figured out a way by which his mother could call him when he was in his play room up on the third floor. He constructed an electric circuit with a bell in the play room and a push button on both the first and second floors. Another boy worked out a three-way circuit whereby the light at the top of the stairs could be turned off or on either there or from the floor below.

This would not be surprising from high school students but, in this case, it is sixth graders who are wiring electric circuits, making telegraph sets, switches, and electromagnets and carrying on other construction projects in their general science classes at the University Elementary School, University of Chicago.

Even fourth graders learn why water gurgles when it comes out of a bottle, why two holes are necessary in the top of the evaporated milk can before the milk will pour, and why lemonade comes up through a straw, according to Bertha M. Parker, teacher of general science in this school, and author of "The Book of Electricity" and "The Book of Plants." Miss Parker claims that construction projects of this kind add greater variety and aid in giving children an intelligent attitude toward their physical environment.

"Children today are so intensely interested in manipulating their mechanical toys," Miss Parker said, "that it seems quite logical to show how the toys work in the science course. The construction projects carried on are not too difficult for the elementary children, so why should they be postponed until high school days? Making balancing toys, clay models of prehistoric animals, compasses, derricks, switches and magnetic boats can be done very well in the grades."

Rang for Correct Answer

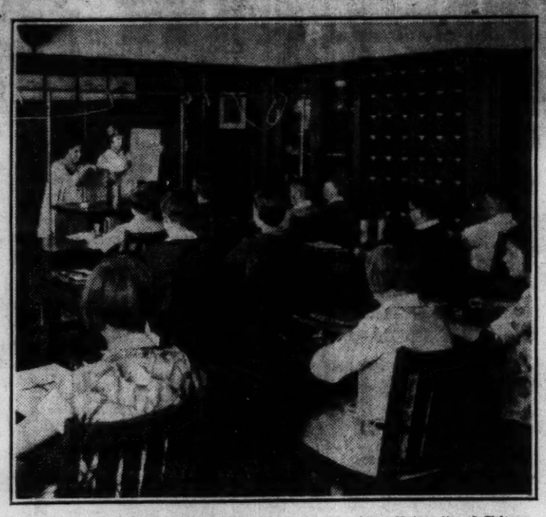
A model of the solar system made in class gave the boys and girls a good idea of the relative sizes of the planets and their relative distances from the sun. The scale used was one-fourth inch for 8000 miles. Consequently the earth was made about one-fourth inch in diameter and the sun 27 inches in diameter. From reference books, the children figured out how large each planet should be made. The planets, moons and planetoids were made of prepared clay and dangled on wires fastened to a rod which extended above a long table. After all was completed, the children played games until the names of the various planets were quite familiar.

"Of course, these lessons are kept more nearly on the play level than would be the case in high school," Miss Parker explained. "Time is always taken to use the apparatus after it is finished. Messages are sent back and forth with the little telegraph sets, iron filings are picked up and moved to another spot by the electromagnet to remind the pupils of how big machines are moved by the same method in a near-by factory, and the little Dutch boy of the balancing toy is made to stand on his head many times."

Fresh Standpoint

Even the old types of nature subphilosophy. He holds that everybody standpoint in Miss Parker's classes. She holds that merely drawing diagrams of leaves, and learning the names of flowers, weeds, animals, etc., only for the sake of knowing the names do not interest most children, nor are they worth while. Ideas, not names, are stressed. For instance, instead of merely learning to name different kinds of rocks they are studied here more from the standpoint of their significance. "All we know about very early times is what we have learned from rocks," she declared. "They furnish us practically the sole record of the history of the earth before the age of man. From them we know that the earth is very old and its history is a history of great change. We undertake to teach about different kinds of rocks in such a way as to bring out these ideas."

While introducing a greater variety of things to do, a teacher of general science should at the same time guard against having merely a hodgepodge, according to Miss Parker. This she avoids by organizing the work into units, each one centering around certain definite cores of thought.



By courtesy of the Laboratory Schools of the University of Chicago

One Corner of a General Science Class in the University Elementary School at the University of Chicago. Two Girls Are Demonstrating the Theory of an Electric Bell Alarm Box Which They Have Made.

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The Parent

San Antonio, Tex.

Dear Friends:

I have always read The Parent column with keen interest, for I feel that the ideas it shares are most important to the future generation. I am convinced parents can not begin too soon, or too young, to teach truthfulness, honesty, obedience, gentleness, justice and love for all mankind.

It seems to me that the best way to govern children is to live what we want them to know and be. There is not much teaching without living what we teach.

I feel, too, that parents should be very conservative in demands for obedience.

A mother once asked her small son why she had to tell him so often to wash his hands before eating. The child replied, "Because you let me eat once without washing them." Isn't this, perhaps, the trouble with so many of us parents? We are strict about obedience sometimes and at another time we do not require obedience for the same thing. Perhaps this is because we are taken up with something else or in a hurry. However, letting things slide the easiest way may do much harm to the child.

I think we need to realize, too, that the parent who talks one way about a person to his face or over the phone and the opposite behind his back should know that he is teaching children deceit and lying, and counteracting previous talks that it is wrong to deceive and lie. Neither should the parent who breaks the laws of the land expect his children to be law-abiding citizens.

It is right and possible for us to live the kind of life before our children that we want them to live. If everyone did this, child rearing would not be such a problem. (Mrs.) I. M. W.

* * *

Portland, Ore.

Dear Friends:

This time of the year is planting time, and I recall the days when my children were small and the opportunity which I embraced in their early days has been of untold value in their later lives. I used to allow them to play with the soil and water in preparing the soil for the seeds, and as we played I would make-believe we were artists and the soil and water was our paint and as the beds were ready for the seeds we had our lesson of life, the little brown seeds all dry were "brownies" placed in the earth, and the story of unfoldment was a natural lesson. The first peeping of the little green coat was another lesson, and as the plant grew and waxed strong and finally blossomed in the hues which only the master painter could paint the child saw his landscape in all its beauty. And, as the season closed and the plant returned to the seed another lesson was in readiness, finally after the days of early fall the child had been able to have a rich summer in fun, and valuable lessons, and unfoldment was seen in a more understandable way to the thought of a child.

I could never write to parents without saying a word about the value of library training in the home has been to my family. The children if given library training before school age will form habits of reading fine books which will help in choosing fine companions. The child will be one that is quiet, satisfied and very interesting to converse with. The help in his education is most valuable, for a good reader is one who knows how to study and one that loves research.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude for every parent contributing to the Parent. I have read every letter and I have gained something from each one. Indeed our newspaper is "blessing all mankind." (Mrs.) R. C.

* * *

Atascadero, Calif.

Dear Friends:

Some parents do not seem to differentiate between "making their children mind" and "teaching them to obey." There is a vast difference between "minding"—doing what an irate, perhaps exasperated, and perchance unjust parent demands—and knowing why to obey.

A child should be taught to obey willingly and gladly because it is right, not because of a demand by some other person, because older.

My little son in his baby days was a lively little mischief, and I had to punish him at times, for saying and doing things, following an elder example, naturally he thought he had a right to do what an elder did before him. But I knew when he would be old enough to understand what I said, I could reason with him, explaining why he should not do so and so, and he would respond to my teaching, for there was his little sister 4½ years older, as example. When the boy was about a year and a half old I commenced to talk to him, with the result he soon learned to know why it was right to do some things, and wrong to do others. He was very loving and obedient, and showed that this sort of training helped him to understand. (Mrs.) M. J. H.

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CLOSING TONE OF NEW YORK MARKET FIRM

Early Selling Is Followed by Short Covering—Auburn Feature

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Bears took profits in the last half hour of trading in today's stock market, giving the list a final upturn and a firm closing for the first time in five days.

The market sold off moderately during the early part of the short Saturday session, but with the annual meeting of U. S. Steel on Monday, and the possibility of constructive developments, bears felt it wise to buy back at least part of the stock they had sold short.

U. S. Steel, after sagging a fraction to a new low at 130, rallied to close about 2 points net higher. Most of the so-called pivotal stocks were well supported during the early decline.

Auburn was again a wild performer, dropping 41 points to 195, or about 100 points under the peak price touched on Tuesday. It later rallied to close a little above 200.

Several shares ended the day with net advances of a point or two, including American Can, General Motors, General Electric, New York Central, Air Reduction, Baltimore & Ohio, National Biscuit, Bethlehem Steel, Public Service of New Jersey, American Water Works, Stone & Webster, American Telephone, New York Central, and Southern Pacific. Allied Chemical gained 3. Sales for the two-hour session were about 1,300,000 shares.

The market was governed primarily by technical conditions. During the decline since Monday, bears have been rather wary, owing to the small volume of selling, and the heavy liquidation in the last hour yesterday looked like a selling climax for the time being.

There has been considerable apprehension lest the list be getting oversold. In fact, there have been vague rumors that some of the large operators were planning a run in of shorts.

The week-end business and trade news continued in the same rather cheerless vein of the last two weeks. Youngstown steel output, as estimated for next week, is placed at 40 per cent of capacity, compared with 41 in the previous week.

Copper metal has again eased, with some sales reported at 9½ cents a pound, completely cancelling its recent upturn to 10 cents.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: Real progress has been made and is continuing to be made in establishing a sound basis for better trading in general business, and the caliber of the recent selling suggests important strengthening of the stock market's technical position.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: We believe that if one will await these favorable reactionary spots in the market and take advantage of them to pick up good securities, he will be rewarded by good profits later on.

Josephthal & Co., New York: In the face of all this bearish news the stock market is acting as well as could be expected. We pointed out last week that the present is a very trying period for holders of stocks but we are confident that if one is holding shares of companies whose earning power has not been seriously curtailed by the depression and whose financial condition is strong, the only need just now is patience.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: We believe the market is close to support levels for the time being.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: We believe that business will improve more than seasonally in the fall and that higher levels for stocks will then be justified. For immediate trading purposes we can only advise carefully selected purchases on conspicuous weakness.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: The trend is down and the end is not yet.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: We believe that a technical rally can be expected at any moment, and that by summer the market will start a broad upward movement signalizing return of business prosperity during the next few years.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Yesterday gave every indication of ushering in a selling climax which will probably carry through today, and which, based on the experience of last November and December, will probably carry on into the early trading of next week.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Adjustment of market prices—based on individual outlooks—places the market in a sound position, and while the adjustment lends an air of uncertainty, it offers an exceptional opportunity for judgment of merits and attraction of specific issues.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Apr. 18	Apr. 17
	Am & Cont	15	15	15	15
50	Am Found	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3½
297	Am T&T	188	185	188	185
100	Amoskeag	8½	8½	8½	8½
300	Avis Sec	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
45	Big Hart	25½	25½	25½	26
210	Bos El	69⅞	68	69¾	67½
95	Bos El pf	82	80	82	..
20	Bos El 1pf	.101	101	101	102
18	Bos El 2pf	104	84	84	82½
25	Bos & Alb	182½	182¼	182¼	182½
45	B&M pr pf	.103	102¾	102¾	103
15	Brown	33	33	33	..
37	Cities Serv	17¼	16¾	17⅛	17½
10	Cop Range	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
96	E G&F fuel	22¾	22½	22¾	22
79	E G&F pf	93	92	92	92¼
10	E G&F prpf	82	82	82	82
105	Edison Elec	251	250½	250½	251
125	Em Ass	17⅜	17	17⅜	17
20	Gen Alloy	5⅝	5½	5½	..
25	Georgian pf	11	11	11	..
45	Gilchrist	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5
10	Hygrade	24½	24½	24½	..
100	Jenk Tel	4½	4½	4½	4½
58	Loew's Thea	8½	8½	8½	8½
200	Mass Util	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
170	Mergenthal	80½	79¾	80	..
65	Nash	35	34¾	35	34⅞
40	NE Tel	138	138	138	138
2	No Butte	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
50	No NH	112	112	112	..
30	No Texas pf	15	15	15	..
150	Pac Mills	19¾	19¼	19¼	19½
200	Quincy Min	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
245	Stone Web	42⅞	42	42	42¼
120	Torrington	43⅞	43½	43⅞	43
20	Tower Mfg	.40	.40	.40	.40
210	Uni Elec	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7½
100	Uni Shoe	52	51¾	52	52½
65	Uni Gas	8	8	8	8½
20	US El Pw	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
175	Utah Apex	1	1	1	1
160	Utah Met	.35	.35	.35	..
25	Util Eq	.78	.78	.78	.40
340	War Bros	33½	31½	31½	32¾

BONDS

$1000	Chi Jct 4s	95½	95½	95½	..
1000	Chi Jct 5s	.103	103	103	102½
1000	NE Tel 5s	101⅞	101½	101⅞	..

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL TO MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 17—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk. ago	Yr. ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .94	$ .93½	$ 1.26¼
Corn, 2 yellow	.78¼	.40¼	.56
Oats, 2 white	.40¼	.40¼	.56
Flour	4.55	4.55	6.15
Beef, family	17.75	17.75	28.00
Pork	26.00	26.00	31.50
Lard	.0940	.0960	.1080
Cotton, mid up	.1025	.1030	.1620
Zinc	.0370	.0385	.0482½
Iron	17.76	17.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	30.00	30.00	34.00
Copper	.0582½	.09¾@10	.14
Tin	.2500	.2563	.3090
Rubber	.0650	.0544	.1490
Sugar	.0450	.0450	.0490

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr. 18	Apr. 17
14¼	7	Abitibi	300	7⅞	7	7¼		
34½	25	Ab & Straus	100	33	32	32		
23½	16½	Adams Ex	700	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18½	
32⅝	22½	Adams Mill	800	28	28	28	28	
		Ahumada	100		½		½	
109⅝	85½	Air Reduc	1600	87⅞	86	87⅞	86½	
10⅝	5⅝	Airway El	100	5⅞	5½	5⅝	6⅛	
15½	7	Alaska Jun	14800	15	13½	15	14½	
8½	6¼	Albany PWP	200	6¾	6½	6¾		
12¾	7¾	Alleghany	1000	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
182¾	130¾	Allied Chem	3500	134¾	131½	134	131½	
126	122	Allied Ch pf		124¼	124¼	124¾	124½	
42¾	30	Allis-Chal	500	31½	31½	31½	31¾	
18½	12⅜	AL Port Cem	400	13	12⅝	12⅝	13	
23	17½	Amerada	300	18½	18	18½	18	
63¾	54	Am Bk Note	300	55½	54	55½	55¾	
66¼	62	Am Bk N pf	20	64¼	64¼	64¼		
29¾	18¼	Am Ag Ch of Del	400	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	18½	
12⅝	7¾	Am Br Boy	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
129¾	106¾	Am Can	13500	118½	116½	118½	117¾	
38¾	25½	Am Car & F	100	25½	25¼	25½	26	
48⅝	38¼	Am Chicle	400	46¾	45⅝	46¼	45¾	
14½	7⅜	Am Com Alc	400	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7½	
33½	19	Am European	100	36½	36½	36½	36½	
51⅝	29¾	Am & FPw	29000	36¼	35¾	35¾	36	
100	85¼	Am & FP 7	300	98½	98½	98½	98¼	
79½	60¼	Am & FP 2pf	300	60½	60¼	60¼	61	
31⅝	23¾	Am Ice	400	28	28	28	28¼	
26	17	Am Int Corp	1100	17½	17	17⅜	17½	
1½	⅜	Am La Fr	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
30¾	20¾	Am Loco	400	21⅝	21½	21½		
84¾	72¼	Am Loco pf	100	76	76	76	76¾	
7	3¾	Am Mach & Met	100	4¾	4¾	4¾		
23¾	16½	Am Metals	600	17½	16½	17½	17	
39½	15¼	Am Nat G pf	80	16	15¼	15¼	16½	
64⅞	45	Am Pw&Lt	1300	48¾	47¾	48¾	48½	
85	80	Am P&L pr st	200	83	83	83	83¼	
21½	15½	Am Radiat	1200	16½	15⅞	16	15⅞	
12⅝	7	Am Repub	300	8	7¼	8	7⅞	
37⅝	26½	Am Roll Mill	2400	30	28⅞	29¾	28¾	
66	50⅜	Am Saf Raz	300	50⅜	50¼	50⅜	50⅜	
1⅝	¾	Am Ship	100	¾	¾	¾	¾	
42	36¼	Am Ship Big	80	37	36¾	37	36¼	
58½	40⅛	Am Smelt	800	44¼	43	43¼	43	
4½	2⅛	Am Solvents	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
31¼	18¾	Am Stl Fnd	200	19¾	18¾	19	19	
113	110	Am Stl F pf	10	111	111	111	..	
11⅛	4¼	Am Solv pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
60	42¾	Am Sugar	200	53½	53½	53½	52¾	
108½	96	Am Sugar pf	100	105	105	105	..	
201¾	176¼	Am Tel&T	4900	188¾	185¼	187⅛	186¾	
80¾	53¾	Am Wat W	1200	59¾	57⅝	59¼	57¼	
11⅞	6⅞	Am Wool	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛	
39½	21	Am Wool pf	400	34¼	32¾	34¼	33	
4¾	1½	Am Zinc	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
40¾	26	Am Zinc pf	600	35½	35	35⅜	..	
26¼	22	Anac Wire		24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
43¼	29¾	Anaconda	5300	32⅝	31¾	32⅛	32	
36	27	Anchor Cap	400	27½	27	27	27⅝	
18	10	Arch Dan	100	12	12	12	12½	
72	38½	Armour D pf	700	49	45	49	45⅛	
4½	2	Arm Ill A		2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
2½	1½	Arm Ill B	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7½	3⅝	Arnold Cons	400	6	6	6	..	
20½	17	Art Metals	200	17	17	17		
28¾	10	Asso Apparl	1400	11¼	11	11¼	11⅜	
29⅝	21⅜	Assoc Dry G	300	22½	22¼	22½	21⅞	
203⅜	168	Atchison	800	170	168	170	169½	
23⅝	15¾	Atl Refin	3500	16⅜	16	16½	16⅝	
56	40⅛	Atlas Pwd	600	41½	40¾	40¾		
295½	101½	Auburn Autoo	13000	240	195	200	236	
3¼	1½	Austin N	300	1½	1½	1½		
6¼	3	Aviation	2700	4½	4¼	4½	4½	

—B—

27⅞	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	500	20¾	20¼	20½	20¼
67⅞	66	5	Balt & O	800	68½	66¼	67	66⅜
14½	9¾	1	Barnsdall A	900	10	9¾	10	10
81	65	4	Beatrice	600	75	74½	74¼	74½
80¾	78	5.52	Belg NR pf	14800	80	79¼	79½	
25½	16⅞		Bendix	1500	19½	19⅛	19½	19⅛
46¼	32¼	2	Best & Co	500	39½	39⅛	39½	39¼
70¾	45⅝	6	Beth Steel	9500	49¾	48	49¾	49⅛
123⅝	114½	7	Beth Steel pf	400	117¾	116	116	117
29	22¾	1½	Blaw Knox	200	23	22⅝	23	23
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	1400	35¼	34¾	35⅛	34¾
66¼	60	4	Bon Ami A	100	65	65	65	
76½	67½	3	Borden	800	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¼
30¾	20⅝		Borg Warner	1000	23½	22½	23½	22¼
29⅜	18⅛	1½	Briggs	4900	17¾	17⅛	17⅝	17⅜
69⅜	58¾	4	Bkyn Man T	1900	65	62¼	65	62¾
94¼	85⅜	6	Bkly Man pf	100	90	90	90	90
129⅜	103	5	Bkyn Un G	1200	110¾	110	110⅝	110¼
15	19	..	Bruns Balke	100	9	9	9	9
	9½	5½	Bruns Term	400	6¼	6	6	
34⅞	25	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	27⅜
49½	37	..	Budd Mfg Pr	70	40¼	40	40	
5⅝	4	..	Budd Mfg	500	5	4½	4½	5⅛
13	8¼	1	Budd Wheel	700	8¾	8¼	8⅜	8¼
23	11¾	..	Bullard	200	12½	12½	12½	11¾
15¾	10⅜	1½	Bulova Watch	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝
85	22	7	Burns Br pf	10	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
32¼	21½	2½	Burroughs	1200	25½	24	25	24
31	21½	2½	Bush Term	800	22½	22½	21½	22⅝
104	100⅛	7	Bush T deb	60	102	102	102	102
113	108⅞	7	Bush Big pf	20	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	109
	2	1½	Butte Cop		1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
69¾	37⅞	..	Byers	6500	43½	40⅞	43¼	41⅜

—C—

53	34½	2	Calif Pack	1400	34¾	34½	34½	35
1⅜	⅝	..	Callahan	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
43⅞	36¾	..	Calu & Ariz	300	38½	38½	38½	..
11⅜	8		Calu & Hecla	200	8½	8½	8½	8¾
40¼	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	2500	34½	33¾	34	34
45⅜	37½	2½	Can Pac	1800	37½	37⅛	37½	37¼
25	17⅞	1.60	Cannon Mills	500	21½	21¼	21¼	21½
16	9½	..	Capital Adm	400	14⅛	14	14	14½
131½	81¾	6	Case Thresh	25000	88½	85¼	88¼	88½
52½	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	1200	34	32¼	33⅞	33
13¾	4½	..	Celotex pf	100	7	7	7	7
16	11	..	Celanese	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
30½	21	1.50	Cerro de P	500	21¼	21	21¼	21¼
7¼	2¼	..	Cert-Teed	300	5	4¾	5	4⅞
23¼	11⅞	..	Checker Cab	1400	12½	11⅞	12½	12
54¼	40	3	Ches Corp	200	42¼	42¼	42¼	42½
46½	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	200	39½	39½	39½	39½
2⅞	⅞	..	Chi & Alton	100	1½	1½	1½	
1⅞	¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	¾	¾	¾	
7⅝	3¼	1½	Chi Gt West	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
26⅝	19¼	..	Chi Gt W pf	300	22¼	22¼	22½	22½
8⅞	5¼		Chi M&SP	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
15⅞	8⅜	..	Chi M&SP pf	800	9	8⅝	9	8⅜
45½	33	4	Chi & NW	200	34	34	34	34½
116	103	7	Chi & NW pf	100	107	107	107	
15⅛	9½		Chi Pneu	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
65½	47¼	7	Chi RI	200	50¼	50¼	50¼	50⅛
12¾	10½	3	Chick Cot O	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
33¾	23¼	2.40	Childs	700	26	24½	26	23½
25½	15¾		Chrysler	1000	21¼	19⅞	21½	19⅜
37⅞	34¼	3.60§	City Ice	200	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
8⅝	7⅞	6½	City Ice pf	10	89½	89½	89½	
4⅜	2½	..	City Stores	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
170	142¾	..	Coca Cola	600	151¼	150½	151¼	150
52½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	200	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜
50½	46¼	2½	Col Palm	400	47	46¼	47	46½
17⅜	9		Collins & A	200	12½	12½	12½	12¾
32¼	18	1	Colo F&I	400	18½	18	18⅛	18½
45⅜	23¼	2½	Colum Gas	8000	36¼	34⅞	36⅛	35
109½	100⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	200	109¾	109¾	109¾	109
111⅝	73½	6	Col Carbon	1800	78	76¼	78	76⅞
16⅜	7¾	3¼	Col Graph	2900	10⅜	10¼	10⅝	10½
23¼	17	2	Com Cred	400	17½	17	17½	17
85⅝	65	6.50	Com Cr 1pf	600	85½	85	85	
35⅞	34	3	Com Cred A	300	34¼	34	34	34¼
21½	14½	1	Com Sol	6500	15¼	14⅝	15¼	14½
12	8	.60	Commwlth So	8000	9¼	9	9¼	9⅛
100⅜	91½	6	Commwlth So pf	100	99	99	99	99½
12¾	7	1	Congoleum	1000	10½	10¼	10⅜	10⅛
15	7¾	2	Con Film	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
18⅞	15¾	2	Con Film pf	200	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16½
109⅝	82¼	4	Con Gas	11000	96⅜	95	96⅛	95¼
103⅜	101½	5	Con Gas pf	200	103½	103½	103½	103⅜
15⅜	¼	..	Con Textile	5100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
8½	5	..	Container A	100	5½	5½	5½	
30	15¾	..	Cont Bak A	800	16¼	15¾	15¾	16¼
3⅜	2	..	Cont Bak B	200	2½	2	2¼	2
62¾	42	2½	Cont Can	2500	57½	56⅝	57½	56⅝
16⅝	10½	1½	Cont Dia Fib	100	13	13	13	13
51⅞	41	2.40	Cont Ins	2000	43	42¼	43	43
4½	2⅞	..	Cont Motors	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
12	8	..	Cont Oil	1800	8½	8	8	8
10	6	..	Cont Shares	1600	6½	5⅞	6⅛	6
86⅝	72⅜	3¶	Corn Prod	1400	74	72¾	74	73½
18	8¼	..	Coty	400	11½	11¼	11¼	11¾
6⅞	4	1	Crown Zell	100	4	4	4	
63	45	5¶	Crucible	800	45¼	45⅛	45¼	45½
106	91	7	Crucible pf	80	94	94	94	94½
2⅝	1⅛	4	Cuba Cane Prod	700	1¾	1⅛	1⅜	1½
48⅞	41	4	Cudahy	200	44½	44	44	
118⅝	113¼	7	Curtis P pf	200	116¾	116¾	116¾	
3⅞	2⅞	..	Curtiss Wr	2500	4	3⅞	4	4
8½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	400	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅝
41	27	..	Cutler	100	27	27	27	..

—D—

23	13½	..	Davison	100	15	15	15	15
22	20½	1.40	Deere pf	200	21	21	21	
195	175	..	Det Edison	200	181	181	181	182
19¼	13	..	Det Mot R A	100	16	16	16	
23	14⅞	8	Diamond M	1400	18½	18½	18⅜	18¾
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	1600	11¼	10⅝	11	10⅝
24	14½	1.20	Dom Stores	200	21¼	21⅛	21⅜	22
124	87¼	4¶	Dupont	6500	88½	86⅛	88½	87
124	118¾	6	Dupont deb	200	122	122	122	121½

—E—

185¾	143⅜	8	East Kodak	3000	156¼	153¾	155¾	156½
21⅞	13¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	400	16¾	16⅝	16¾	17
69	35½		Ettington pf	200	55¼	55¼	55¼	55
74¾	50⅜	6	Elec Auto Lt	3500	55½	52¾	55	54½
3⅞	2½		Elec Boat	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
60⅝	33¼	4	Elec P&L	7500	48½	47¼	47⅞	48
108⅛	100	7	Elec P&L pf	100	107	107	107	
98⅛	86	6	El P&L 6pf	200	95¾	95¾	95¾	96
	5		Elec Sto Bat	800	58⅛	57½	57½	58⅜
71¼	63	2.40	End Johnson	100	33	33	33	30⅝
112	107	5	End John pf	200	102½	102¾	102½	
6	2½		Eng P S 5 pf	100	86	86	86	
96½	72	3.40	Equit Bldg	100	29½	29¼	29¼	
39⅜	25½		Erie	200	27	27	27	27
45½	32	4	Erie 1 pf	200	32	32	32	32
40½	30¼	4	Erie 2 pf	200	30¼	30¼	30¼	30
12¾	8½		Eureka Vac	100	8	8	8	8½
8⅝	4⅛		Evans Auto L	300	5½	5	5	
25	19¼	1½	Ex Buffet		20	20	20	20

—F—

49⅞	40¼	1½¶	Fed Lt&Tr	100	40½	40½	40¾	
30	22	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	400	26½	25½	25½	26¼
56¼	45⅜	2.80	Fidelity Ins	300	47	45¾	47	
9	6⅞	.64	Fifth Ave B	60	9	9	9	
63	56½	.6	Firestone pf	100	59¾	59¾	59¾	60
55	41	2½	First Nat St	300	49¼	49	49	49
7⅞	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
19¾	12	3	Follansbee B	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	
64½	41½	2	Foster & Wh	1500	45¾	44¾	45¼	44¾
32½	22¼		Fourth Nat Inv	700	28⅞	28	28⅞	28
38⅝	23¼		Fox A	4100	34⅝	33¾	34½	34
47¼	28½	3	Freeport Tx	1600	33¾	32	33¾	32¼

—G—

6¾	3½		Gabriel A	200	4½	4¼	4¼	5¼
60	49½		Gamewell	100	50	50	50	50½
2¾	⅞		Gardner M	600	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7⅞	4½		Gen Am Inv	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
73½	57⅜	4	Gen Am Tk	300	64	62¼	64	62
47	24¼	3	Gen Asphalt	1400	25¼	24¼	25½	25¼
25⅜	22	2	Gen Baking	1100	23	22⅜	22⅜	23¾
9¼	6¼		Gen Bronze	100	6½	6½	6½	6¾
13	7		Gen Cable	200	7½	7	7	
25½	15½		Gen Cable A	200	16	16	16	17½
65	39		Gen Cable pf	200	39¼	39	39	40½
54¾	41⅜	1.60	Gen Elec	9700	44½	42⅞	44¼	43⅝
12¼	11½	.60	Gen Elec Sp	600	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝
56	47⅜	3	Gen Foods	1900	53⅜	52¾	53⅜	52¾
76¾	54	6	Gen G&E cv pf	200	70	68	70	68½
8½	4¼	.30	Gen G&E A	800	6	5⅞	6	6
50	43¼	3¶	Gen Mills	300	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
48	38¼	3	Gen Motors	14300	43⅜	42⅜	43⅜	43⅛
103¼	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	101½	101¼	101½	101¾
23	14½	6a	Gen Pub Sve	100	15¾	15¼	15¾	15¼
28	19½	4	Gen O Ad A	100	19½	19½	19½	20
10¼	7m		Gen O Ad ct	600	8½	7⅞	8½	8¼
11⅝	6¼		Gen Theater	2400	9	8¼	9	9
84⅛	66	5	Gen Ry Sig	400	67	66	67	68¾
9½	5¼		Gen Realty	1100	6¾	6	6⅜	6⅝
74¼	54	6	Gen Rea pf xw	200	63	63	63	63½
57¾	40	4	Gen Refrac	200	43¾	43¾	43¾	44
34⅞	21½		Gillette	3800	31¾	30½	31⅝	31
75	62¾	5	Gillette pf	300	73	71⅞	73	73
16¼	8¾		Glidden	500	10¾	10	10¾	10¼
78	59¾	7	Glidden ppf	30	60	59¾	60	60
9¾	4		G

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Some Recession From Spring Peak Evident in United States and Europe

There is evident in business circles this week an inclination to regard the spring rise in trade and industrial activity as having passed its peak. Some recession is now expected. There is felt to be a possibility that the recession from the peak will be less than seasonal, however, and should this possibility materialize the business community will have a basis from which to move ahead with renewed vigor.

In Europe, as in the United States, a slackening in activity is noticeable. Commodity markets are somewhat confused, and seasonal influences in industry are beginning to wane.

Further reductions in the rate of steel plant operations in the United States are reported this week. The industry as a whole is now on a basis of 51 per cent of capacity, compared with a 53 per cent basis last week, 55 per cent the week previous and 57 per cent three weeks ago. Prices are holding about steady.

Sales of automobiles are increasing. Latest reports from the industry are mixed, however, and it is not known whether this year's output of cars will be greater than that of 1930. Inventories are reported as in good shape.

Freight traffic in the latest reported week was somewhat less than in the previous week, showing a decline also from the like week of last year.

Bank clearings in the week ended Thursday gained 7.2 per cent over the preceding week. The total was $8,804,267,000 compared with $8,206,981,000 in the previous week. As compared with the like period a year ago a decline of 22.8 per cent is shown.

Financing by bonds was light, amounting to only $32,041,733. Last week's bond offerings totaled $296,275,000.

European Sentiment Bright

Sentiment in Europe continues generally cheerful.

Among the features of the week were the completion of lead and sugar restriction agreements, an uneven strengthening of commodity prices and a gain in employment in Germany.

Textile activity has shown a decline, and this is attributed partly to weakness of American cotton prices.

In Great Britain attention is centering on questions regarding the budget, to be announced April 27. Trade is somewhat slower, as is usual following Easter.

From Germany come reports that financial prospects in that country are improving, and that cheaper money is in prospect.

German metallurgical and electric industries stand to benefit considerably from orders placed by Soviet interests. It is reported Russian orders for $75,000,000 worth of German goods have been arranged.

Leading Stock Markets

Selling predominated on the New York Stock Exchange this week, reflecting uncertainty over the immediate outlook on business. United States Steel shares moved down to the lowest price level since 1927. Rallies in the general list were few and of short duration. Brokers' loans increased $27,000,000.

The week on the London exchange also was given over to liquidation. The market was quiet throughout the period.

Paris trading resulted in a duplication of the trend at New York and London, and the course of prices on the Berlin Boerse likewise was steadily downward.

DIVIDENDS

S. W. Straus Investing Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Railway & Light Securities Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the preferred stock and a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 17.

Blackstone Savings Bank declared a semi-annual dividend on deposits of 2¼ per cent, payable April 25, thereby establishing a 4½ per cent annual rate, compared with 4.8 per cent previously made.

CHICAGO STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Apr17	Apr16
350 Allied Motor	2½	2½	2½		
50 Am Radio & T	⅞	⅞	⅞	1	
400 Art Metal Wks	6	5½	5½	5½	
1250 As Tel Util	25	24	25	24⅜	
50 Butler Bros	5½	5½	5½	5¼	
50 Ceco Mfg	4	4	4		
400 Cent P Serv A	16⅛	15⅜	15⅜	16	
300 Cent & S W Util	20½	20	20	20	
50 Chicago Inves	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜	
250 Commn Edison	237¾	235	235¾	236½	
50 Cent Chgo	7⅜	6¾	7	7¼	
62500 Cord Corp	13⅜	11	11	13	
100 El House Ut	24½	24½	24½	24½	
7000 Grt Lakes Air	5⅜	5	5¼	5	
200 Hormell & Co	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	
100 Inland Util	2	2	2	2	
13000 Insull Ut Inv	36½	35	35⅜	34⅞	
250 Kalamazoo Stove	29	28	28	28	
200 Kellogg Switch	5	5	5	5	
150 Keystone Steel	10¾	10¾	10¾		
3800 Libby McNeil	12¼	11⅜	12	12	
50 Manh. Dearborn	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	
50 Mer & Mfr A	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19½	
9600 Mid Utilities	21⅜	20½	20⅝	20⅝	
400 Mid Ut pf	99½	99	99½	99⅞	
350 Mo-Kan Pipe	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6¼	
450 Nat Ed Pwr A	26	25	25	25½	
100 No Am Car	21½	21½	21½		
250 N A Lt & Pwr	68	67¼	68	67¾	
50 Polymet Mfg	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
50 Q R S DeVry	3	3	3		
450 Seab Ut Shares	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
400 St Dredge cv pf	8¼	8	8	8⅛	
100 Swift & Co	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28½	
1100 Swift Int'l	39	37¾	37¾	37⅝	
3500 U S Radio	25¾	22¾	23	25½	
400 Utah Radio	3¼	3	3	3¼	
650 Util & Ind	7¼	7	7	7⅜	
200 Ut & Ind pf	17¾	17¾	17¾		
50 Vortex Mfg	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19¾	
50 Vortex Mfg A	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26¾	
50 Yates-A Mch pf	3¾	3¾	3¾		

Total sales 200,000 shares.

FASHION PARK ASSOCIATES

Fashion Park Associates, Inc., including proportion of profits and losses of partly-owned subsidiaries, for the year ended Jan. 31, shows total net loss of $1,790,241, after depreciation, amortization, etc.

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New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	77¼	77¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	77	77
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	73	73
Alleghany Valley 4s	98	98
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¼	101¼
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	42	42
Amer Foreign Power 5s	82	82
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	100¼	100¼
Amer Ice Co 6s '53	82½	82½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	91	91
Amer Metals Co 5½s	92¾	92¾
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	22	22
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103	102½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	105
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	128½	128½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107⅝	107⅞
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	108¼	108
Amer T&T 5s '65	108⅝	108⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110¼	110
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	106½	106⅜
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	67⅞	67⅞
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	78	78
Armour & Co 4½s '39	81⅝	80¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	69¼	68½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	94⅝	94⅜
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	100	99½
Atch T&SF 4s '05	95½	95½
Atch T&SF 4½s	111¾	111¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	96½	96½
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	100¼	100
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102⅝	102
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	96⅝	96⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	97	96¾
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	83¾	83¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101⅜	101⅜
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	92¼	92¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	101¾	101⅝
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div	103⅜	103⅜
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	107	106⅝
Balt & Ohio 5s series D	101¾	101¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	109¼	109¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108¾	108¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103⅛	103⅛
Boston & Maine 5s '67	100⅛	100
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	94⅝	94⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101¾	101⅝
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	94¾	94¾
Calif Petroleum cv 5s '39	92	92
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100¼	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅜	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100⅛	100
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	102¼	102¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	106½	106¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	119⅝	119⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	88¼	88
Can Pacific 5s '44	105½	105⅜
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	97	97
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	114	114
Cen Hud Gas 5s	106	106
Certainteed 5½s '48	40⅝	40⅝
Ches Corp 5s '47	100	100
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	105⅜	104½
Ches & O con 5s '39	106⅛	106⅛
Ches &O Big Sandy 4s '44	96¼	96¼
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '38	97½	97
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	102	101½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	108¾	108¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	31	30
Chicago G L Coke 1st 5s '37	105	105
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	67⅞	67⅞
Chicago M&StP 4½s E '89	90¼	90¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	23	22¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	62¼	61¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s '87 cv	79¾	79⅝
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	102¼	102¼
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	95	95
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	109¼	109¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	98¾	98½
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	80	80
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	90⅞	90⅞
Chile Copper 5s '47	92½	92½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95	95
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	94	94
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104¾	104¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	99	99
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	103¾	103¾
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	101¾	101¾
Colo & So rfg 4½s 'A	92¾	92¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100	100
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	96	96
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98	97½
Con oal (Md) rfg 5s '50	40	40
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106½	106½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105¾	105¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	85½	85½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	41¾	41¾
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	65	65
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	77¼	77¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	96½	96½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105¾	105¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97¼	96⅞
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	69¾	69¾
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	75¾	75¾
Detroit Ed 4½s	103⅜	103½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103⅛	103⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107	107
Detroit Ed 5s '62	108	108
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89¾	88½
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	98	98
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104½	104½
El Paso SW 5s	103½	103½
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	87	87
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	73⅛	71¾
Erie RR 5s '67	73½	73¾
Erie RR ben lien	70	70½
Erie RR gen '75s	73¾	73¾
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	100½	100½
Fel Lt & Trac 5s '42	97½	97
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 cts	97	97
Fla East Coast 5s '74	21	21
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	97	97
Gannett 6s '43	81	81
Gen Am Inv 5s	81	80
Gen Baking Co 5½s	95½	95½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104¾	104¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s	55½	54
Goodrich 6s '65	89	88½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '57	99	99
Goodrich Tire 5s '57	90⅜	90½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	65	65
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	108	108
Great Northern 4¾s '61	99⅝	99⅝
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	96¼	96
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	96¼	96¼
Great Northern 5½s '52	109	108⅜
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110½	110½
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	66	65½
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	106½	106½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	77¼	77
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99	99
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Humble Oi 5½s '32	102¼	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '66	106⅝	106⅝
Ill Central rg 4s '55	85½	85½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	88⅜	88
Ill Central rfg 5s '55	100	100
Ill Central 6½s '36	108⅝	108⅝
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	91¾	91¾
Il Steel deb 4½s '40	102½	102½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	52¼	51¼
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94	94
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	95¾	95½
Inter Raj Tran rfg 5s '66	73½	73
Inter Rap Tran 5s stu '66	73¼	72⅞
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	58	57½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	93⅝	93½
Inter Match 5s	92½	92¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	94¾	94¾
Int & G Nor 5s '56 B	73	73
In Hydro 6s	87¾	87
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	83	82
Int Paper rfg 5s 'A '47	75	74½
Int Paper 6s '55	62½	61¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	79½	79½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s c '39	90⅞	90¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s	85	84
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	97¾	97¾
Kendall Co 5½s ww	67	65
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	103⅞	103⅞
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	97	96¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	95⅝	95½
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	118¾	118¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102⅞	102⅞
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	101½	101½
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	103¼	103¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	61⅜	60
Lehigh Va con 4½s 2003	99⅜	99⅜
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	105¾	105¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	97	97
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105	105
L&N unl 4s '40	99¼	99¼
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	105½	105¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	55	55
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	96¾	96½
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	101¾	101¾
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	99½	99½
Metro Edison 4½s	102½	102¼
Metro Wate 5½s	57	57
Mich Cen 3½s rs	87½	87½
Midvae Steel col 5s '36	103	102¾
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	102¾	102¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	88	87¾
Mo K & T pf 4s B '62	84	83
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	99¼	99⅞
Mo Pac 5s 1st	87¼	86⅞
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	61	60¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	87¾	87¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	87½	87½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	87	87
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	81	81
Mobile & O mon 5s '47	76	75½
M & S smoll 5s	97	97
Montant Power rfg 5s '43	104¾	104¾
Montana Power 5s D	103¼	103
Montant Con 5s	103⅜	103⅜
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102	101¾
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	105¾	105½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	110⅝	110⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	93	93
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93	93
N O T & M inc 5s '35 C	85	85
NY & HR 4½s new	98¾	98¾
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	85¼	85½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	100⅞	100⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	99½	99½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105⅝	105½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	82½	82
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	100	100
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101¼	101½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	78	78
NY Dock Co 5s '38	78½	78
NY Edison 5s '44	106	106
NY GELH&P 5s '48	111½	111
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	78¾	78¾
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '50	84¾	84¾
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	73	73
NY NH&H 4½s '67	91¾	91¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	115½	115½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	44¾	44
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103⅝	103⅝
NY Tel deb 6s '49	112	111¾
NY Tel rfrg 6s '41	106⅞	106⅞
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	100½	100½
Norf & W con 4s '96	98½	98¼
Norf & W 4s D	98¾	98¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '89	101¾	101⅜
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	104¼	104¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104¾	104
Nor Am Co 5s	98¼	98½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	107½	107
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	67	67
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	95½	95½
Nor Pacific 5s '47	103¾	103½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	111½	111½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111¾	111¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94⅝	94¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	97¾	97¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	104⅞	104⅞
Paramount Public 5½s '50	63	62½
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	62	61½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	69¾	68¾
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	99	99
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	98¾	95⅝
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	100⅝	100⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s	96⅝	96½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101½	101½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	103¾	103
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110⅛	110
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	108½	108⅛
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	86	86
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	93⅞	93
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	74	74
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	102	102
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	74½	74½
Philippine Ry 4s '37	22½	22
Pitts CC&StL 4½s J	103⅛	103⅛
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	93	93
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	62½	61
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	103¾	103¾
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95⅝	95¼
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	8½	8½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	88	87½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	84	82½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	100¾	100¾
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	94¾	94¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	80	80
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	50	49¾
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100½	100½
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	99	99
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	100	100
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	76	75¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	64½	64⅛
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	88½	88½
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	81½	81½
St Louis SW co n4s '32	99	99
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	85	85
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	110⅛	110⅛
StP & Duluth 5s	100⅜	100⅜
Seabd AL gold 4s '50	36	36
Seabd AL con 6s '45	12½	12¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	80	80
Shell Union 5s '47	71¾	71
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	73¾	73
Shubert Theater 6s '42	15	15
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	78½	78½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94¼	94¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98	97½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	101¾
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	72	72
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	104¾	104⅝
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	96	95⅞
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	95½	94¾
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	93	93
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100	99½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	81	80¾
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	103⅜	103⅜
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	94½	94½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106⅜	105⅝
Spokane I R 5s '55	35½	35½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¼	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98	97¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	55	52
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	91	91
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107½	107½
Texas Corp 5s '44	97	96⅝
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	94¼	94¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48⅞	48⅞
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29	29
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	100	99
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104	104
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	105½	105
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99½	99½
Union Pacific 4s '68	93	92½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	94⅛	94⅛
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100½	100½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	70½	70
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99	99
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103	103
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	72	71⅓
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	79	78½
Wabash RR 4½s '78	67¾	67¾
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	102¼	102¼
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	15	15
Warner Sugar rfg 7s '39 sf pd	14	14
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	51	50½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105⅝	105⅝
Western Electric 5s '44	105⅝	105⅝
Western Maryland 4s '52	78¼	78½
Western Union 5s '51	104¼	104¼
Western Union 6½s '36	110⅛	110⅛
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66	88	88
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	88⅛	88
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102⅜	102¼
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	99	99
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	90⅝
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	54⅜	54⅜
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	101¼	101

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Apr18	Last Apr17
3½s '47	101.26	101.26	101.26	101.23
1st 4¼s '47	102.27	102.23	102.23	102.25
4th 4¼s '38	103.31	103.29	103.29	103.31
US 3¾s '43 June	101.21	101.21	101.21	101.20
US 3¾s '43 March	101.21	101.21	101.21	101.20
US 3¼s '46	105.28	105.26	105.26	105.24

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.9 as 102 9-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	64¼	64
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	103½	103½
Antwerp 5s '58	100¾	100¼
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	86	86
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	91½	91¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	92⅜	91¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	91⅜	91⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	91⅞	91½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	92¼	92¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	91⅜	91⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	92	92
Argentine Gov 6s '55 B	91⅜	91⅜
Australia 4½s '56	80⅜	80
Australia 5s '55	86	86
Australia 5s '57	66	65½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106½	106⅝
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	95⅜	95⅜
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94¼	94¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	87⅜	87⅜
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103¼	103¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110½	110¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114¼	114¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110½	110⅛
Berlin (City) 6s '58	79½	79
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	82½	82½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	82¼	82¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	83½	83½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	78½	77¾
Bogota (City) 8s '45	85⅝	85⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	25⅞	25
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	24	24
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	31	31
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	51	50
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	51	49
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	51	49½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	65	62
Breda(Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	71¾	69½
Bremen 7s '35	99½	99½
Brisbane 6s '50	75	75
Brisbane 5s '58	58½	58
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	72½	70¾
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	71	70½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	90½	90½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	65	65
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102¼	102¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	107½	107
Canada (Dom) 4s	94¾	94¼
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	65	65
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	80¾	79½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	74¼	74¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	78	77¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	77½	77
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	78	78
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	92½	92
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	26	25½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	65	65
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	64⅞	64⅞
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	67½	67½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	67	66
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	67	66½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	96¼	96¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	65	65
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	86	86
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	92	92
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	97¼	97
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	73¼	73¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	109¾	109¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96½	96⅝
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101⅜	101⅜
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	92½	92
Duke Price Power 6s '66	105¼	105¼
Dutch El 6s '47	101½	101½
Dutch El sf 6s '62	101⅜	101⅜
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	90¾	90¾
Finland 5½s '58	84	84
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	94	92
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98	98
Frameric an Dev 7½s '42	108¾	108¾
Frankfort 6½s '53	83½	83
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅝	125½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	93¾	93¾
German 7s '49	105½	106
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	87⅞	87
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	81⅞	81
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	81⅞	81½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	92	91½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	81	80
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	88	87½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	89	89
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	96¾	96¾
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	81½	80½
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	94½	94½
Hamburg 6s '46	90½	90
Hansa 6s '39 ww	82	81
Helsingfors 6½s '60	88¾	88¾
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	92¾	92¾
Iseder Steel 6s '48	80½	80½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95½	95½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	94½	94½
Italy (King) 7s '51	100½	100

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

A Safety Valve for Listeners

Two-Cent Stamps Mold Our Programs

NEW YORK

FORTUNATELY for the radio-minded public, they have been afforded an official outlet for their ideas on what's what about radio—a more satisfactory one than merely "airing" their opinions to their neighbors. They can write letters, and so they do—vehemently, as a short visit to the audience mail department of the National Broadcasting Company will show.

Letters pour in daily from all kinds of places and from all types of people. It was estimated that over 2,000,000 letters were received last year, and they give a pretty good idea of how the listeners-in react to what they do or do not hear over the air.

If these letters are any judge, the American people are developing into a great army of dramatic and musical critics. Just a few years ago the floods of communications received were mostly from crystal set radio enthusiasts, whose usual comment was: "Your program came in fine last night." Now the dial twister has developed definite tastes in the selection of the entertainment which he wants served up in his home. He either likes or dislikes a program and has formed good reasons for it, and all this is indicated in letters to the broadcasters in no uncertain terms.

But the audience doesn't stop at letters. They send packages, too—even dogs by express. Once, in the well-known "Amos 'n' Andy" program, when Amos was forced to return to the rightful owner the little dog he had found, a few tender-hearted people sent in dogs to Amos, the disposal of which caused some headscratching at the National Broadcasting Company headquarters.

And that's not all, either. At another time when Andy found himself bereft of a pencil, the next day it rained pencils at the broadcasting studios. One pencil was no less than four feet long. Cakes, preserves and other epicurean delights pour into the studios for various popular "stars."

Besides letters of constructive criticism, helpful and hindering suggestions and letters of appreciation and complaint, come numerous requests, some of which, if they should be considered indicative, would not speak very highly for the intelligence of the radio audience. They ask for information of every sort, whether it has any connection with the radio and its programs or not. Requests for names and addresses of antique shops in New York City, where one can buy a "girl's suit for riding," or a request to solve a difficult football problem are a very few examples. It seems, from glancing over the file of more or less "unusual" letters, that whatever irrelevant idea pops into the writers' heads, they are jotted down on paper and mailed to the station.

One listener-in is very much interested in flying over to Europe and back in July and wishes information how to finance the trip and also information regarding a manager to "manage the business which might arise if such an attempt is successful."

Another request comes from a husband who wants a radio appeal made for information concerning his wife, whom he has not seen or heard from in 45 years.

Then there is a young man in Connecticut who informed the broadcasting company that his imitation of the mooing of a cow is so perfect that once a cow chased him. He is anxious to use his talent on the air.

Some persons feel the radio is an ideal soliciting agent for their personal affairs, a means to find missing persons, stray pets and lost valuables. A South Dakota farmer asked for a radiocast to help him find a wife.

Although many letters come from most highly educated persons, just as many letters are received from illiterates whose writing and meaning are difficult to interpret. Even though the same note of sincerity of purpose characterizes them all, these letters often cause a deal of merriment.

One person writes to a radio entertainer:

"Dear Lonsome Cowboy: I ingory you songs ever Windsy eving never fail to lisen in."

And another appreciative but homely letter to the "Slumber Hour" program sponsors reads:

"Dear Sirs: I am a colored boy and have chauffered my white folks up here to the north from Florida. I sure an hoesick, but I like to hear Mr. Cross sing every night. Is he on his vacation? Please tell him I hopes he comes back soon because we are going home the first of October, and I ain't got no radio down there."

One cause for commendation of the National Broadcasting Company is in that no matter who writes the letter, or what is requested, every single letter that contains an authentic address is answered.

From the audience mail received a clear indication is had of the public's taste. A survey revealed that there has developed a strong demand for the better type of music, special events and dramas, particularly of the serial type, such as "Uncle Abe and David," "Rise of the Goldbergs," "Seth Parker" and "Real Folks."

Walter Damrosch, the conductor, who receives an unusual amount of "fan" mail, once said: "People of this country are developing a taste for higher classical music," and letters to the station confirm Mr. Damrosch's view. Jazz either is losing favor or the jazz fans do not write to the radiocasters.

Writers are enthusiastic in their praise for the higher class of music radiocast over the radio. One enthusiast wrote, "Our musical education has been developed almost entirely from the radio." From upstate New York came the comment: "One of the things radio has done for the country people has been to educate them to enjoy a better class of music." This same sentiment is reiterated by a man in Texas who writes in part:

"Music of this order serves to educate the great masses of our population to something better in the way of musical entertainment and gives us an opportunity to hear the best no matter where may be our place of abode."

Much of the mail is addressed to radio performers in care of the National Broadcasting Company. This "fan" mail gauges somewhat the extent of popularity of the people of the air in accordance to the amount of letters they receive. It is an interesting fact that generally it is not the highest paid performers that receive the largest amount of "fan" mail.

M. R.

Referendum for Radio

"What the Public Wants" Is England's Purpose

London

THE British Broadcasting Corporation is going to get into close touch with its audience, either by means of a referendum or of some other similar method. This marks a very great change in the conditions in which the B. B. C. programs are given out. Hitherto, the authorities at Savoy Hill have had only the vaguest and most general idea of the reception which their efforts receive from the public. It is clear that the quality of the programs will have little effect upon the sale of licenses, for it is almost inevitable that practically everyone will find enough amusement in an entertainment that lasts for more than 70 hours a week to justify an annual expenditure of 10s. ($2.50), even if the programs as a whole are not to his taste. Thus, no very far-reaching deduction can be drawn from the fact that the sale of licenses increases at the rate of a thousand a month, gratifying though this is.

If the B. B. C. in the past has wanted to know the popular response to its programs, it has had three sources of information—its letter-bag, journalistic criticism, and the radio polls occasionally held by various newspapers. None of these is really satisfactory. The different classes into which the correspondence sorts itself more or less cancel each other out, and the net conclusion to be drawn from it all is hardly more illuminating than that, while some people prefer jazz to chamber music, others prefer chamber music to jazz. Newspaper criticism is perhaps more helpful, but as yet most papers cramp their radio critics too much for them to be as useful as they might be, though here is a profitable line of development. There remain the newspaper polls. These yield decisive enough results; thus the returns for a single typical day in one of these polls held by a popular London penny paper were as follows:

	Votes
Vaudeville	100
Popular music	99
Classical music	25
Talks	15
Plays	7

From these figures it would seem impossible to doubt that the readers of that particular paper reveal a distinct preference for entertainment of a light kind, though it is encouraging to note that, in comparison with a similar vote taken by the same journal in 1927, serious music is advancing in public favor. But it is easy to exaggerate the significance of these results as indicating the public taste. If a ballot were taken of the readers of a London 2d. paper, no doubt very different statistics would be obtained. And the B. B. C. has to provide entertainment for the readers of every type of newspaper, and for some who do not read newspapers at all.

In the past the B. B. C. has thus been comparatively free from influence by the vagaries of public taste in framing its programs, for the simple reason that it has had no reliable means of ascertaining what the public taste might be. Has this been an advantage or not? In one sense, yes, for when purveyors of entertainment give the public what they imagine the public wants they usually make the mistake of underestimating its intelligence. The B. B. C. has had no temptation of this kind. In consequence, it has put into a predominantly lowbrow program a sufficient leaven of serious art to cause an impartial judge like Prof. Robert Millikin to assert that it gives the finest radio entertainment in the world. Nevertheless, all the great art, in ancient Greece or in Elizabethan England, has been built up on a living contact with the popular taste. Provided that the error of reckoning it to be lower than it really is, is avoided, this is the way that the best results are achieved. The B. B. C.'s standards are sufficiently high and firmly held to save it from any such mistake, and, in view of this fact, the circumstance that it has decided to take active measures to bring itself into close contact with its multitudes of listeners by means of a referendum, is a promising indication of the future quality and appeal of its programs.

H. H.

Slow Returns Prompt Chicago Stores to Limit Privilege to Five-Day Period

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—An April sun shone bright and warm, dyeing the grass a beautiful emerald and coaxing little green buds to burst forth on shrubs and trees. Clothed in the latest of spring fashions, a sweet young miss deposited a parcel on the return desk of a State Street department store. When opened it disclosed a very new pair of nice, warm winter galoshes.

"When did you buy these?" inquired the astonished clerk.

"The first of December. But," smiled the sweet one insouciantly, "I haven't worn them, not at all. So it's all right to return them."

This actual experience and similar ones, all too common in the past few years, have caused three of Chicago's most important "loop" stores to adopt this spring a five-day return privilege on all outer wearing apparel for women. Officials consider it a progressive step to protect customers from the abuses of a few at this period of economic readjustment when high management efficiency is demanded.

Explaining the new ruling, Elmer Stevens, president and general manager of Charles A. Stevens & Brothers said the return goods privilege had developed from its original intention—to guarantee good merchandise—to the point where stores are practically selling merchandise in the homes. Women order goods sent out from several stores, make their selection at their leisure and return the rest, with the result that seasonable merchandise is often out of the store for long periods. He cited an example of a woman who ordered from three stores 20 pairs of shoes for her daughter. She selected one pair and returned the others although the daughter was well able to come to the store to be fitted.

"With the rapid changes in style demands, that makes women's wear a precarious business at best, it often means that red shoes or dresses are being returned when only green ones are in demand," Mr. Stevens asserted. "In addition to this, the cost of delivering, calling for and checking back into stock a large volume of returned goods is tremendous, and the majority are paying for privileges demanded by a small minority.

"It is not possible yet to estimate the saving that will be effected by the new ruling," he continued, "but it is my firm belief that ultimately the return goods privilege will be withdrawn in all retail stores. It will be done on a service charge basis, with those who demand this service paying for it while others, more careful in their buying, will get the benefit of lowered prices.

"At present, however, it is not our intention to deprive customers of any privileges but merely to get their cooperation in returning unwanted merchandise within a reasonable period."

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. and Mandel Brothers have also adopted the five-day return rule.

FROG FARM BUILDS WORLD-WIDE TRADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, Wash.—A frog farm on the outskirts of this city has proved to be such a success that the owner is called upon to deliver frogs faster than the frogs will come up out of their winter hibernations in the mud to be shipped to New York or perhaps Australia.

Since the farm was started eight years ago, two of the biggest patrons have been Florida and Louisiana, which were formerly prolific in frogs. Much of the trade of the farm is in sending pairs of mature frogs for the purpose of starting other frog ponds.

BING & BING PROFIT

Bing & Bing, Inc., had first-quarter net profit, after all charges, of $101,448, compared with $230,023 in the first three months of 1930.

Putting Drama on Tap

Should Hours of Work Go Unrecorded

London

NOT every broadcast play by any means is worthy of perpetuation. Three or four performances would suffice in any case, and this because at one playing there is a potential audience of many thousands. How often, however, do producers and radio actors long for a perpetual memorial of their work, that all their efforts for one broadcast might not be dissipated in the air for the benefit of—as it often seems to them—just those who happen to be listening at that time. They would like the half hour's or hour's outpouring of carefully prepared speech to be petrified on the air so that they might say with contentment, "Not for this moment only, but at any time, always, our deeds of this hour can be known."

Our gramophone companies step in at this point and say: "We can oblige you with wax or celluloid. We will perpetuate you." And so the marvel happens, or at any rate if it has not happened much so far, it will happen in the future.

We know, of course, that the sound track of a talkie can be broadcast independently of the screen part. We heard, through all stations of the B. B. C., some of the dialogue of "The Love Parade" which was "picked up" by an instrument and broadcast just like a radio play. The voices were about as clear, too, although we badly needed to see what Maurice Chevalier was doing all the time. By following the dialogue thus blindfold, we were tantalized with less than half the fun: a narrator had to tell us the rest.

A radio play or a gramophone play must be very different from this. It must satisfy completely through the ear alone. Such an entertainment would mean, by wax, "Anytime—always" for the gramophone listener; and by celluloid or "Tape," "Any broadcasting station in the British Empire" for the radio listener.

Scarcely, so far, has the revolving turntable of the gramophone carried a play. The time is so short, unless you are willing to turn the disc over and start again on the other side; and perhaps continue on a second record if the interest is still running high. Again, where are the miniature plays coming from that will stand repetition 20 times and justify the expenditure on the records?

Inquiries have been made and the fact gathered that the owner of a good dialogue record (with perhaps a background of music), or a village concert record, has listened to his favorites for a dozen times and taken delight in memorizing the funny lines and the humorous intonations. When a visitor is invited to listen, the owner hears it all again with renewed interest, watching proudly the effect it has on his guest. The process may go on until he himself has heard the record 30 times and 20 visitors have been sent, one by one, chuckling away.

If home talkies do not come too quickly and persuasively to our own fireside, we may be preparing for them with the little reel of metal tape that will be able soon to unwind a long play on to our gramophones. No changing records—just a drama, a romance, or a comedy sustained unbroken. Time enough, we think, to allow a much better plot to be unfolded, a delicate romance to be deftly brought to a conclusion.

But how tired Paterfamilias will grow listening over and over again to such a long record? We do not know. Perhaps with the more substantial fare at little extra cost, he will feel amply repaid after the second hearing, and view the remaining life of the reel as a free and potential source of entertainment for his special parties and social evenings, a real "stunt" which could be carried up the host's sleeve for surprise delivery when everybody's interest begins to flag. With very little persuasion the public might come to regard the tape record as the conjuror's hat of the up-to-date drawing room.

In the colonies today very few plays are heard by wireless, for the cry is that local dramatic talent, as with singers, is not up to a high enough standard. Australia, in a recent referendum of listeners, declared 90 per cent in favor of gramophone records as the best broadcast entertainment. It follows that somewhere in London, where there are authors, actors and studios, plays could be "taped" and sent abroad for the preserving of good entertainment in the colonies.

Canada, with the question immediately before her Government of nationalizing the radio, has hitherto produced no radio drama of its own until recently, when the Canadian National Railways have led the way with the first of a series of dramatic historical broadcasts. It will be interesting to watch this enterprise, and to see whether the Government will develop it later on a national scale. Perhaps, after all, Canada will not need the tape! Perhaps, on the other hand, it may prove a useful standby to them on occasions.

A. T. H. B.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parenthesis.
"CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
"NBC": "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA." "To KOH": when following above, indicates western limit of network. "-T": coast-to-coast network.
Call letters given single station programs. Time: p. m., eastern standard, unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, APRIL 20

Soloist and Orchestra

Tito Schipa, tenor; concert orchestra (Simmons—CBS—T). Arias from two Italian operas, "O sole Mio" and Schipa's own "I Shall Return" and "El Gaucho." 8:30.

Richard Hallilay, baritone; Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). Overture: The Czar's Bride (Rimsky-Korsakoff); In the Convent (Borodin); Badinage (Dubois); Honor and Arms, "Samson" (Handel), soloist; Hungarian Fantasy (Burgmein). 10.

Vocal and Instrumental

Roxy Program (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Vocal soloists and orchestra under the direction of Erno Rapee. 7:45.

Male quartet; concert orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor (A. & P.—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Popular classics, ballads and current music. 8:30.

Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). 9:30.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain to KSD, St. Louis). Rubinstein and Chopin, also the modern Debussy, Granados, Lincke. 6, 6:45.

Ludwig Laurier's Shamber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to WENR, Chicago). French ballet and operatic selections to open. 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 6.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain to WOC-WHO). Mrs. Templeton Jones, poetess. 9:30.

"The Dancing Men" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Sherlock Holmes story. 10. Repeated for NBC Pacific. 9.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). Montana roundup story. 10:30.

Talks

Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce; William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor (CBS), Principal speakers at the national conference of Business Paper Editors at Washington, D. C. 6.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati, CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). 6:45, 5.

"Tightening the Peace Machinery" (WEAF —T). James G. McDonald. 7:15.

Rhythmic Music

Andy Sannella's Orchestra (Fennzoil—WEAF Chain to WOAI, San Antonio). Fifteen minutes. 8:15.

Joe Cornell, accordionist; Ohman and Arden, piano duo; male trio; novelty orchestra (General Mills—WJZ Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City). Popular review. 8:30.

Leo Reisman and his orchestra; male trio (Fleischmann—CBS—T). Listen for "Farewell Blues," characteristic "Donna Clara" and "Sahvicita," and Strauss waltz "Wine, Women and Song." 8.

Male quartet; xylophone soloist; Roy Barry's Orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T). 8.

Vaughn de Leath, contralto; Symphonic Rhythm Makers (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). 10:30.

Cob Gallery and his orchestra (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). 12.

Recitals

"Music Treasure Box" (WJZ Chain to WMAQ, New Orleans). The lives of noted composers related by Pierre Key, their composition played by Ves Lawnhurst, pianist. 6.

Phil Cook, monologist (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

"Songs of the Sea" (WJZ Chain to WMAQ, Chicago). Fifteen minutes by Wilfred Glenn, bass of the Revelers Quartet. 11:30.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Edward P. Kimball, organist (WJZ—T). 5:15.

Daytime Programs

"Piano Moods" (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Lee Sims, pianist; Ho May Bailey, vocalist. 11:30 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). String trio. 12 noon.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). 12:30.

Hotel New Yorker Concert Ensemble (WEAF Chain to WDAF, Kansas City). 1:30.

Organ Melodies (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Irma Glenn. 2:15.

Sixteen Singers, mixed chorus (WEAF Chain to WDAY, Fargo). 3:30.

Chicago Serenade (WJZ Chain to WMC, Memphis). Orchestral. 3:30.

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). 4.

Little Orphan Annie (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland): 5:30.

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man: recording.
7:30 NBC, Ted Lewis and his Musical Clowns.
8:00 NBC, Weber and Fields.
8:15 NBC, Radiotron Varieties; soloists; dance orchestra.
8:30 Chevrolet Chronicles: recording.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Henry Busse and his orchestra.
11:45 NBC, Little Jack Little.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Edward MEnelly's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Betty Cole and Phil McLaughlin, popular songs.
6:00 Time; weather; Bookman; Review.
6:15 Piano Duo.
6:30 Blackface songs and humor.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Popular program.
7:45 Harriette Elkind, violinist.
8:00 NBC, "Circus" sketch.
8:15 Michael Ahern, baritone.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Vee Lawnhurst, songs at piano; Handy Boys, male trio; Earl Spicer, baritone.
9:00 Dance program.
9:30 Domino Orchestra, Irving Gitling, director.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" sketch.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em" sketch.
10:45 Radio Billboard.
10:50 Louie's Hungry Five.
11:00 Time; weather temperature; Sport Review.
11:44 RKO Review.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Melody Snapshots: organ.
5:10 Show Tunes: orchestra.
5:15 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Merry-Go-Round": orchestra.
5:45 "Saturday Nighters"; orchestra.
6:00 Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:15 The Matinee Idols: show tunes.
6:30 Musical Sports Review; Ralph Gilroy.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Armand Vecsey's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Baker Dance Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Wallace Silversmiths; Elsie Gordon, monologist; Josef Bonime's Orchestra.
8:44 Hockey reports.
8:45 CBS, Mary Charles, soprano.
9:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
9:30 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmon's Show Boat: "My Jim."
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
12:30 Nocturne: Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's Program.
5:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels; weather.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Hotel Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Weather; instrumental music; time.

FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 19

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:35 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
12:30 p. m.—Sam Curtis' Radio Chat.
1:00 NBC, National Oratorio Society.
3:00 NBC, "The First Reformation and the Two Schools," Deems Taylor.
3:30 Pianist: Hildreth Velveteers.
3:00 NBC, Southern sketch.
3:30 NBC, Garden Party: Helen Oelheim, contralto; male quartet.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Davey Hour: mixed chorus; organ; orchestra.
6:00 NBC, Old Stager's Memories: Henry M. Neely orchestra; soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; news; time.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Two talks; announcement.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Hour: audition mixed quartet; concert orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Iodent Club of the Air, Bob Emery, director.
10:15 NBC, Famous Trials in History: "Napoleon," with Arthur Garfield Hays and Dudley Field Maone.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:30 a. m.—Goldman String Ensemble.
10:45 Trinity Church, Boston.
12:30 p. m.—Statler organ, Louis Weir.
12:45 "Short Story Writing."
1:00 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 Hour for Religious Liberals.
2:00 NBC, Same as WEEI.
2:30 NBC, Ilo May Bailey, soprano; Lee Sims, pianist; Harry Kogen's Orchestra.
3:00 "Heroic Days in Plymouth Colony," Dean Gleason L. Archer.
3:15 Sojourner's Club; talk; music.
4:00 NBC, Williams Oilomatics: popular.
4:30 Ye Olde New England Choir.
4:45 NBC, Concert orchestra; soloist.
5:00 NBC, National Vespers.
6:00 Time; weather; talk; Review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, "Œdipus Rex," Leopold Stokowski.
6:30 Aaron Keljick's Orchestra.
6:45 Co-Eds: skit and music.
7:00 NBC, Westinghouse Salute to Birmingham: orchestra.
7:30 The Larks: trio.
7:45 "Lowell Thomas's New England Visit."
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: speakers; sketches; orchestra.
9:15 Somno Melodies.
9:30 NBC, World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons.
9:45 Blair Cut-Ups Orchestra.
10:00 Einar Hanson, violinist.
10:15 Temperature; Radio Billboard.
10:20 Louie's Hungry Five.
10:30 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
11:00 Time; weather; Review.
11:15 NBC, Heel Hugger Quartet.
11:30 Adolphe Goebel, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Service of Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—"Modern Brevities."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
3:00 Program from Braves Field.
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, Sweetheart Hour: Mixed quartet; orchestra.
6:00 Ina Barr; John Herrick; Earle Nelson, soloists; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Betty Smart, Ben Alley, soloists; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 "Amazing Facts."
7:30 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 Organ and soloists.
8:30 Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 "Eddie" Dowling in Victor Herbert presentation.
9:00 CBS, Irene Bordini, soloist; Eugene Ormandy's orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Detroit Symphony Orchestra; Edgar Guest; Muriel Kyle, soprano.
10:00 Rose Ford, poet of the Organ; Hans Hanke, pianist; Paul Small, tenor.
10:30 CBS, "Fortune Builders": "Men Who Have Made America," Douglas Gilbert, newspaper man.
10:45 Time; news; weather.
11:00 CBS, Back Home Hour.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church service.
1:45 p. m.—Greek Bible students.
2:30 Lionel MacDaff, baritone.
2:45 Glenn Welch's Orchestra.
3:30 Rescue the Society Service.
5:00 The Irresistible Jags.
5:15 Melody Four, male quartet.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 Rhythm Twins.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music.
6:45 Organ recital.
7:30 Instrumental music.
7:30 Park Street Church service.

Sychronization

'Two On One' Seems Work Out Now

MANY a kink remains to be ironed out before complete success can be attributed to the synchronization experiments now being conducted by the National Broadcasting Company with a view to advancing network broadcasting to the point where more than one station can operate on the same wavelength without interference and regardless of their respective powers.

After three weeks of synchronized operation of WTIC, Hartford, on the wavelength of WEAF, New York, and of WBAL, Baltimore, on the wavelength of WJZ, New York, engineers and representatives of the stations report that they are well pleased with the results.

Field test and listener reports, in general, reveal that the stations are covering their normal service areas well, that is, the reliable range around their transmitters that can be expected from their powers. The "mushing" and distortion that occur are reported from points distant from the stations, some of which points formerly enjoyed service relatively free from interference.

"We haven't mastered the problem entirely," says C. W. Horn, N. B. C. general engineer directing this development. "But we know now we are on the right track. We just haven't reached the terminal as yet."

"We have definitely demonstrated," Horn said, "that we can cover the immediate service areas of the synchronized stations without interference. Listeners in New York, Hartford and Baltimore have made no complaints—in fact, they don't seem to have noticed any difference, except that in Hartford and Baltimore the listeners are enabled to hear their stations full time where they formerly heard them only half time.

CONNECTICUT ELECTRIC SERVICE

Connecticut Electric Service Company reports for the 12 months ended March 31, 1931, balance available for common stock of $4,152,017, compared with $3,339,071 for the previous 12 months.

Domino

PROGRAM TONIGHT!

LISTEN to the Domino Sugar Orchestra tonight and every Saturday night, and try to keep your feet still!

9:30 to 10 o'clock Eastern Standard Time

WJZ, WBZA, WBZ, WHAM, WBAL, KDKA, WGAR, WJR, WLW, KYW, KWK, WREN

"Sweeten it with Domino"

American Sugar Refining Company

WOULD YOU LIKE THIS IN YOUR MAIL?

When Amos Had to Return the Dog He Found the Daily Mass of Mail Arriving at the NBC Brought the Above Four-Legged, Furry Package. Doesn't He Look Like the Kind of "Little Doggy" Amos Would Have?

Why Consider Sidebands?

The Stenode Should Be Studied for Results

By VOLNEY D. HURD

SURVEYING the results of the Stenode's introduction to American engineers, since the public has, as yet, had little opportunity to see or hear it, one must come to the conclusion that this device had been delayed in its reception more than it should have been.

When the Stenode was first introduced, and for all the demonstrations afterward, the question of sidebands was injected into the issue, and, since it is the confirmed belief of most technicians that sidebands do exist, the suggestion that they don't causes these engineers to literally hump up their backs and resist the idea to the utmost.

Actually Dr. Robinson did not say there were no sidebands, but he did introduce new theories of radio which seemed to so closely approach this contention that the effect was the same. That might be termed the first mistake in the program.

The second was equally as serious, the use of a machine for demonstration purposes, which was purely of the laboratory type, before a group of engineers who think in definite terms of the simplified American broadcast receiver. Also the machine was demonstrated without previous testing, and the results were not any too happy.

The total result has been a stone wall of engineering opinion for the Stenode to break through, and since the manufacturers are governed by their engineers in the choice of receiver design, the Stenode has not a stumblingblock in this writer's opinion.

Part of the fault may be put to the engineers, since they should have been broader-minded, but in anything new the burden of the proof falls upon the person introducing it, so we just charge the Stenode sponsors with the present problem.

If we may presume, we feel that the receiver should have been introduced on its merit with the theoretical points kept very much in the background, and a complete willingness on the part of the sponsors to let their opinions drop when definitely crossed by the examining engineers. In other words, let the set speak for itself in performance. If the receiver had been introduced as an ingenious use of the crystal for tuning, which, in producing great selectivity, cut out background noise and static, a receiver which compensated for such selectivity by a compensated audio-amplifier, it would have met a genuine reception, I believe.

A good model, worked out to American standards, should have been built and the engineers invited to a room where conditions were fairly good and there allowed to spend the evening, if necessary, tuning the Stenode and comparing with several good American receivers of present design. This plan, carried through, would have found the Stenode meeting an entirely different reception.

As it is, the engineers of this country have been so busy arguing to prove that there are sidebands that they have totally ignored the possibilities of crystal receiver design. It took Keith Kenney, the authoritative technical editor of that splendid journal, Electronics, which is now so universally read by engineers, to realize that the sideband fight was most misleading and that the approach discussed above was the logical one.

In the April issue of Electronics he has an editorial under the title, "Sideband Smoke Screen," which, expressing his views and the view of his editor-in-chief and former radio commissioner, O. H. Caldwell, reads as follows:

"Keenly desirous of proving that mathematics cannot go wrong, engineers are frequently in the position of that army which could not see the forest for the trees. In their eagerness to rally to the defense of the sideband theory, engineers have, with great display of trigonometry and Fourier's Series, routed unbelievers—but perhaps have not remembered the old saw that where there is smoke there may be fire.

"A quartz crystal may be looked on as an inductance in series with a condenser and bridged across another condenser. It is a band-pass filter, and if properly used at 175kc. (the frequency employed in most present-day superheterodynes) will produce an attenuation of about 22 decibels at 3500 cycles off resonance and about 40 decibels at 5000 cycles. If, as in the Stenode receiver, an audio amplifier can be built which goes up at the same rate the crystal circuit cuts down the higher audio frequencies, and if this amplifier reproduces nothing at all beyond 5000 cycles, and if this crystal stage can be produced as cheaply as sufficient tuned stages to produce equivalent selectivity, it might be that a very compact, exceedingly selective receiver could be built in which the crystal furnishes the selectivity, and direct-coupled screen-grid tubes furnish the gain.

"All of this has nothing to do with the sideband theory, and does not involve questions of 'crowding stations closer together,' or any of the questions on which learned gentlemen on both sides of the Atlantic have waged bitter and passionate discussions.

"Time may give us a receiver using a quartz crystal; such a receiver will be made by engineers willing to let someone else fight the sideband battle."

Here is a timely editorial right to the point. May it bring the Stenode group and the American engineers into closer understanding.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Early Birds."
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:10 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:15 p. m.—NBC, United States Marine Band.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—Finish of B. A. A. Marathon.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
12:30 p. m.—B. A. A. Marathon progress.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS program.
3:00 p. m.—Braves-Giants, reported by Fred Hoey.

Venezuela Air Mail

A new weekly mail service has been opened by a French company between Venezuela and Trinidad. Ports of call are Maracaibo, Caracas, Ciudad Bolivar and Trinidad. The service is part of that projected between Paris and the French West Indies which will bring Paris within five days of Trinidad via Senegal and Natal (Brazil).

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

A GOOD income assured to men and women selling our men's neckwear direct to consumer; small investment; fully secured; write for particulars and samples. UNITED NECKWEAR MFG. CO., 508 S. Franklin St., Chicago.

DOZAL FURNITURE and auto polishing cloth cleans, polishes without additions; good 25c seller; introductory offer gives 6 profit; sample free; 86 other easy sellers. WILLIAMS CORP., 414 Williams Building, Montclair, N. J.

PART or full-time workers wanted to sell modern foundation garments direct to women; high commissions and generous bonus plan. GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY, Stamford, Conn. Dept. CS 4.

APARTMENTS TO LET

1263 Pratt Boulevard
Chicago
Ideal Apartment Home

For those who discriminate 3-5-room apartments exquisitely furnished or unfurnished; near transportations, churches and schools. Telephone Briargate 6300.

BOOKS

EMMA DUNN
Answers Questions on
Thought Quality in the Voice
In Booklet of Seven Articles
As Originally Published in
The Christian Science Monitor
Price $1.00 Postpaid
Address: EMMA DUNN
4633 Franklin Avenue, Hollywood, Calif.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS paying $2,500—$25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your present connections and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. H. BLEILY DW. 120 Downtown Building Buffalo New York

MISCELLANEOUS

Puritan Descendants

The National Society of Puritan Descendants is issuing an official roster of qualified members. Send your check for $10 with the names of your parents and grandparents for verification. Your $10 delivers to you a copy of the Registry when ready and life membership in the National Society of Puritan Descendants without further dues or assessments now or in the future. Your remittance will be returned to you should you fail to qualify. NATIONAL SOCIETY OF PURITAN DESCENDANTS, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

PERSONAL SERVICE

AGENT—If your affairs require negotiations, needing confidential, personal representation—anywhere—write details for terms according to requirements, distance, time, etc. JOSEPH BENNETT, 1131 Little Building, Boston, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

LADIES build a business for yourself without capital in your community selling high-grade line of Hollywood beauty preparations at a popular price; this is a very remunerative business. Write for particulars. LA FINNE-Ltd., Hollywood, California.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE—Sixteen years in all phases of successful department store operation; available for position where such experience and

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Apartments

THAT APPEAL TO DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE

The REGENT
1401 Beacon Street Brookline
2 to 4 rooms (furnished or unfurnished) to meet your particular needs. Kitchenette and dinette.
Tel. BEAcon 3080 REGent 1276

The WARWICK APARTMENTS
1450 Beacon Street Brookline
2, 3 and 4-room furnished and unfurnished suites. Bright, airy and attractive.
REGent 4811

Under the personal supervision of Robert A. Nordblom, managing director

PELHAM HALL
The Real Apartment Home
Coolidge Corner, Brookline. One to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished.
Tel. BEAcon 2430

The ROOSEVELT
Corner Huntington Ave. and Forsyth Street. FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED SUITES. One to four rooms. Special rates
Tel. KENmore 6178

The MYLES STANDISH
Bay State Rd. at Beacon St.
One to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished . . . Excellent cuisine, reasonable rentals. *Tel. COMmonwealth 4500.*

#370 COMMONWEALTH AVE.

The ELIOT

Apartments of one, two and three rooms; reasonably priced—Dining Room Service.

Rental Office—THE ELIOT
Commonwealth 1484
OR
HENDERSON & ROSS, *Agents*
#209 Washington Street, Boston
Hubbard 5650

(Descriptive booklet with Photographs on request)

Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire and switchboard service. For particulars apply
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3312

BACK BAY BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed. 435 up. SPRING REALTY CO. 131 Audubon Road Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON—To sublet small attractively furnished front apartment on The Fenway available from May 1 to October or longer. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave. Ken. 4033 or Ken. 0192.

BOSTON—For immediate rent, 3-room furnished apartment. Frigidaire; near Christian Science church. Apply JANITOR, 122 St. Stephen St. Kenmore 0516.

BOSTON AND BROOKLINE
Furnished and Unfurnished
THE SERVICE BUREAU Kenmore 4033

BOSTON—Near Christian Science church; Suite 6—Outside rooms; rent reasonable. Tel. Belmont 1625-W.

BROOKLINE, MASS. Beacon St.—To sublet till Sept. 1st, unfurnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, maid's room and bath, all outside sunny rooms. J-76, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DESIRABLE
APARTMENTS
DEPENDABLE SERVICE and MANAGEMENT
15 Minutes from Downtown
Every apartment heated with guaranteed satisfaction. Sunny, airy, modern. Electric refrigeration Janitor service.
Shawmut Realty Trust
65 FALMOUTH ST.
BOSTON
Ken. 0482

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY APARTMENTS
FOREST COURT APARTMENTS
17-18 FOREST STREET
We offer to quiet and respectable people only these 3-3-4-room apartments in these modern buildings located near Harvard Square. These apartments contain every modern improvement, including electrical refrigeration and incinerators. See SUPERINTENDENT on premises, or call KIRKLAND 5660

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Forced to sublet, reduced rent; 4 rooms, unfurnished. 992 Memorial Drive; shown by appointment. Phone Univ. 9706.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—2nd floor 2-family house, 5 rooms, front porch; garage; near stations. E. QUACKENBUSH, 12 Storer Ave. 1873-W.

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, including kitchen; attractively furnished, electric refrigeration and radio; 1 block subway and busses. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

NEW YORK CITY—Club residence just opening offers several spacious suites and smaller rooms; good plain cooking available. Circle 7-5933.

PHILADELPHIA, Germantown.—Attractively furnished third floor apartment, 2 rooms and bath; conveniently located; private family. Phone Germantown 5111.

RIVERWAY MANOR
Exclusive one and two-room suites; furnished or unfurnished; modern in every particular, and ideally located.
210-214 RIVERWAY Phone Reg. 3026

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Unfurnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; good neighborhood; $35. Tel. Middlesex 0673-J.

Potato Increase Decried by Teague

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, April 17 — Commenting on indications that potato growers plan to increase their plantings of late potatoes 10 per cent this year, C. C. Teague, vice-chairman of the Federal Farm Board, in the current issue of the American Farm Bureau Federation News-Letter, says that this would be the growers' undoing. If growers persist in planting an increased acreage, Mr. Teague said, "they may expect the lowest prices they have had for years."

"Certainly there can be no justification for increased plantings of potatoes," he said, "that will bring certain disaster in price. It would seem only the part of wisdom for growers to reduce their planting intentions for this spring by at least 10 per cent.

"With a crop of 361,000,000 bushels for this past year great difficulty has been experienced to sell at satisfactory prices, considering the small size of the crop. Past experience has shown that even with prosperous conditions in the country the prices realized are in direct relation to the size of the crop."

Mr. Teague's statement was based on the "outlook report" of the United States Department of Agriculture.

$25,000 FOR OCEAN FLIGHT

TOKYO, April 18 (AP)—A prize of $25,000 for the first foreigners making a nonstop transpacific flight between Japan and the United States proper was announced today by Asahi, one of the leading newspapers of Osaka and Tokyo. In the event a Japanese is first to make the flight the prize will be $50,000. The offer will hold until April 20, 1932.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Department of Labor and Industries, Division of Minimum Wages

ADVERTISEMENT OF FIRMS REFUSING TO COMPLY WITH THE BOOT AND SHOE CUT STOCK AND FINDINGS OCCUPATION DECREE

APRIL 18, 1931

The Minimum Wage Commission hereby gives notice that the firms listed below have failed to comply with the decree entered in the Boot and Shoe Cut Stock and Findings Occupation which became effective June 1, 1929.

This decree provides a minimum rate of not less than $14.65 a week for employees seventeen years of age or over who have been employed three months in the occupation; not less than $12.00 a week for employees seventeen years of age or over with less than three months' experience, also for employees under seventeen years of age with three months' or more experience; and not less than $10.00 a week for employees under seventeen years of age with less than three months' experience.

In accordance with the law, it is the duty of the Commission from time to time to determine whether employers in each occupation investigated are obeying its decrees, and to publish the names of those employers who are found to be violating any such decree.

FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF THE EMPLOYERS WHO HAVE FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THE BOOT AND SHOE CUT STOCK AND FINDINGS DECREE:

HAVERHILL
NEW ENGLAND SHOE TRIMMING CO.
25-27 Railroad Square

SIBULKIN & FRIEDMAN, Inc.
96 Washington Street

LYNN
KEYSTONE SOLE & SHANK COMPANY
601 Washington Street

EDWARD FISHER
HERBERT P. WASGATT
SAMUEL ROSS
Minimum Wage Commission

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest home of refinement: highest standards; experienced care if needed. New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

THE ADDINGTON
BROOKLINE, MASS.—Quiet beautiful home; temporary or permanent; for rest and study; experienced care if needed; all conveniences; garage space. Regent 3139. 124 Winthrop Road.

WILL take children or adults to board in pleasant home; care and attention given, also special instruction in academic studies and music by experienced teacher if desired. 72 Welles Ave., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—11-room furnished, modern brick home; opposite Jamaica Pond; sun room, veranda; 2-car garage; for short or long period. Telephone Jamaica 2432.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—9-room duplex house, steam heat, electricity, fireplaces and garage optional. Call Jamaica 2064-W.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—$117; 9-room house, all improvements; single garage; excellent location near Edgemont Park. Phone Montclair 3-5826.

SUMMER RENTAL—Very attractive year-round home of owners, situated in splendid shade trees; exclusive residential section away from traffic; 8 rooms, large sleeping porch, modern conveniences; garage. 113 Glendale Road, Sharon, Mass. Tel. 63.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—Furnished or unfurnished, attractive 7-room house, sun porch, open porch, master chambers, 2 tile baths, lavatory. W. R. HOLMES, 13 Tenanyon Rd. Wellesley 0741-M.

LEATHER GOODS—REPAIRED

HONEST repairing lengthens the life of a damaged bag or case. COPLEY LUGGAGE SHOP, 43 Huntington Ave., Boston.

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND BY BOSTON POLICE DEPT.
276019—APPLES, broken box, Baldwin.
284493—GLASSES, wht. metal, case mkd. Wilson Bros.
124630—SHOE, lt. gr's blue lea. pump, left.
836016—TIRE, Mohawk tube, Ford whl. 20-4.50.
826018—TIRE, U. S. Horsh, Ford whl. 19—4.75.
826010—TIRE, Dunlop tube, Ford whl. 21—4.50.
CALL PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE
239 Milk Street Tel. Hancock 0260

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and Run Our Own Equipment
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL STREET, BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3907

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance old furniture moving NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24 Mass Tel. Talbot 2400.

LOAD wanted to New York April 23-24; also return load wanted to Boston May 11 or 12. F. A. KELLEY CO., 70B Huntington Ave., Boston. Com. 2994. High 8077.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Prices right; efficient work; will accept work in all the suburbs of Greater New York. SAMUEL ANDERSON, 2046 East 64th St. Navarre 8-7786.

PAYING GUESTS

Double L Bar Ranch

NEAR CODY, WYO.
can accommodate 6 to 8 paying guests during summer season. 6400 feet above sea level. All buildings equipped with electricity. Private sleeping cabins. An exceptional opportunity offered for a vacation in the Rockies. References exchanged. Write for further information Eastern Representative, care The New Yorker, BOOK SHOP, Inc., 722 Madison Avenue, NEW YORK.

FREEDOM FIELD—Country home in pines, near water, for rest or study; reasonable. Between Lakewood and Ft. Pleasant, Laurelton, N. J.

The Oxford

1120 CENTRAL AVENUE, OCEAN CITY, N. J.
Pleasant congenial homelike surroundings for rest and study. Coresponcence solicited.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institute
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

REAL ESTATE

A GENTLEMAN'S home, new, all American neighborhood, every convenience. Can be seen by telephoning OWNER, Melrose 0726-J (Mass.).

BUFFALO, N. Y.—For sale or rent in strictly residential section, centrally located, well built 2-family frame house, 7-room apartments, separate basements, 2-car garage; convenient to schools. PETER S. JOHNSTON, 457 W. Delevan Ave.

CAPE COD
ARTIST'S HOME AND STUDIO—A charming old Cape Cod house; 2 acres with beautiful large trees; house has hot-water heat, electric refrigeration and range, 4 chambers and bath; garage; for sale, only $8000. W. P. KERSHAW, Harwichport, Mass.

FOR SALE—A seven-room new house, oil heat, all conveniences. MRS. WM. CHENEY, Maddox Place, Marlboro, Mass.

STRAWBERRY ACRES, P. O., ANTRIM, N. H.

40 miles from Boston. For sale, 8-room house with bath, shed, and garage; spring fed swimming pool; river frontage; beautiful trees; views; 10-acre field available for landing.

The LAND & MORTGAGE AGENCY

701 Mattison Avenue, Asbury Park
Real Estate—Insurance
Mortgage Loans Arranged

BEAUTIFUL HOMES
IN BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS

Winthrop Centre, Mass.

Attractive duplex, 7 rooms on each side; wonderful condition throughout; 2-car garage; good income property; near church; $10,500.

Bartlett Road: desirable 6-room single, new floors, open porches, garage; owner needs larger house; price cut for quick sale to $7800.

MORROW & TORREY, 37 Crest Ave.
Winthrop Highlands
Ocean 2028, 1028 and 0274

WINTHROP, Massachusetts—Two-apartment house, six and six; steam heat, one boiler with oil burner; latest improvements; two-car garage; rear view harbor; near station and bathing beach. Communicate J. E. HODGKINS, 534 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

Clothing Salesman:

YOU CAN MAKE MORE MONEY. We offer you great values; low prices; large commissions; most attractive styles and fits; and best of all we hand-tailor every garment to your customer's individual form and measurements in our own shops. Communicate with MR. GEORGE W. SAUNDERS, 49 Beach Street, Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ALERT women in every community to introduce into the home an article regularly advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, known as Rex-O Waterless Cleanser. You can quickly show how Rex-O will make Spring Cleaning a DELIGHT. It does its own talking when once into the home. Commission basis. Write Box 8-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER (good cook) with little girl of 5 to 10 years; family of adults; pleasant home near schools and Protestant churches. Tel. Ipswich 555 or write giving references, wages expected, etc., to MRS. W. M. TENNEY, 60 East St., Ipswich, Mass.

YOUNG woman, experienced, to take care of 2-year-old child and apartment for business couple; telephone for appointment. MRS. FREEDMAN, Newtown 9-7405, Jackson Heights, Long Island.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKE HOUSE

79 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass. Han. 8369
A home for young business women and students. Transients accepted. Board Rates $8.00 to $13.00.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 Weekly
Transients $2 per day upward.
New 550-room hotel, private baths, comfortably and well furnished, all light and airy, swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library room, solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall Street.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn. Main 8600.

BOSTON, 90 Gainsboro Street, 2nd Floor—Newly decorated rooms, single or double; Christian Scientists preferred. Kenmore 1861.

BOSTON, 11 Norway St., Suites 5 and 6—Comfortable bright rooms, permanent and transient guests; overlooking church park; kitchen privileges. Com. 7850.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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Real American Food
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FRANCE

PARIS
(Continued)

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GERMANY

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ITALY

FLORENCE
(Continued)

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Specialty, Fine Silver Work
Recommended by the Woman's Rest Tour Association of Boston.

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CAKES, PASTRIES, SANDWICHES
Large Assortment of CANDIES.

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Ladies' and Young Ladies' Hats, smart models. Fine Lingerie.
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Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitter

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Bibliotekstgatan 5
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7 Humlegardsgatan 7
39 Kungsgatan 39
64a Hornsgatan 64a

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(Continued)

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Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand

SWITZERLAND

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Union of South Africa

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Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN (Continued)

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Union of South Africa

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Phone 2445 Central

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Phone 4113. 9 Alliance Buildings
Fox and Rissik Streets

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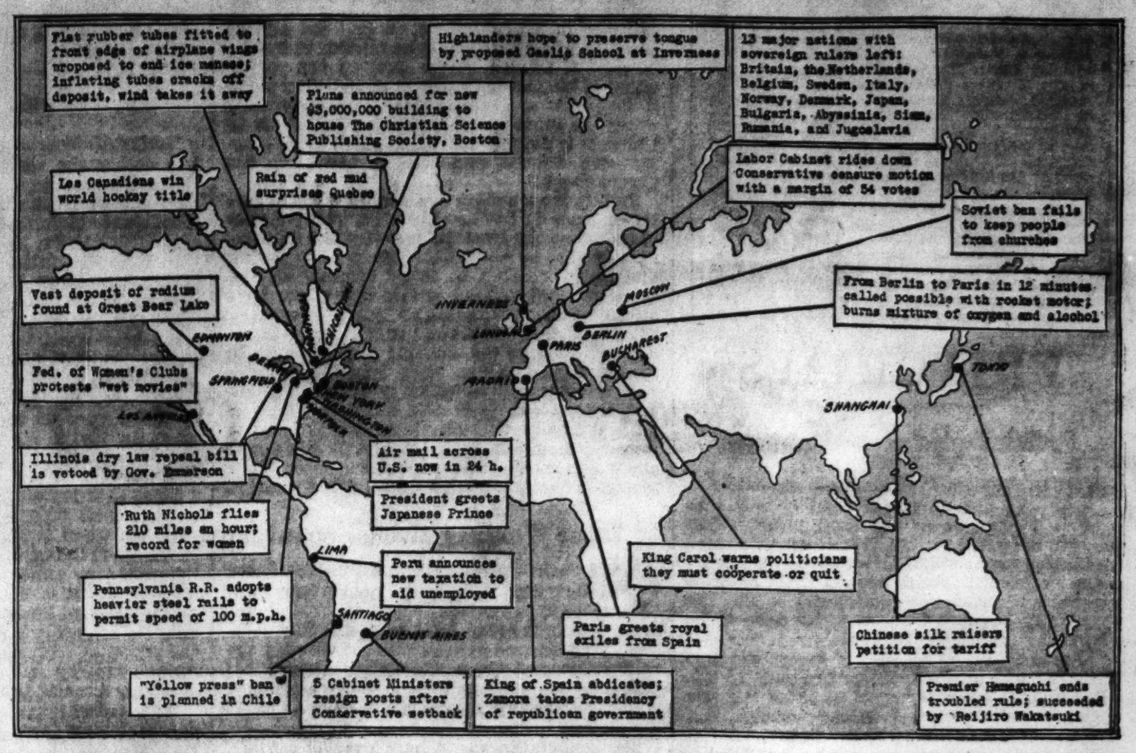
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Flat rubber tubes fitted to front edge of airplane wings proposed to end ice menace; inflating tubes cracks off deposit, wind takes it away
Highlanders hope to preserve tongue by proposed Gaelic School at Inverness
13 major nations with sovereign rulers left: Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Italy, Norway, Denmark, Japan, Bulgaria, Abyssinia, Siam, Rumania, and Jugoslavia
Plans announced for new $3,000,000 building to house The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston
Les Canadiens win world hockey title
Rain of red mud surprises Quebec
Labor Cabinet rides down Conservative censure motion with a margin of 54 votes
Soviet ban fails to keep people from churches
Vast deposit of radium found at Great Bear Lake
From Berlin to Paris in 12 minutes called possible with rocket motor; burns mixture of oxygen and alcohol
Fed. of Women's Clubs protests "wet novices"
Illinois dry law repeal bill is vetoed by Gov. Emerson
Air mail across U.S. now in 24 h.
President greets Japanese Prince
Ruth Nichols flies 210 miles an hour; record for women
Peru announces new taxation to aid unemployed
King Carol warns politicians they must cooperate or quit
Pennsylvania R.R. adopts heavier steel rails to permit speed of 100 m.p.h.
Paris greets royal exiles from Spain
Chinese silk raisers petition for tariff
"Yellow press" ban is planned in Chile
5 Cabinet Ministers resign posts after Conservative setback
King of Spain abdicates; Zamora takes Presidency of republican government
Premier Hamaguchi ends troubled rule; succeeded by Reijiro Wakatsuki
MOSCOW
BERLIN
PARIS
BUCHAREST
TOKIO
SHANGHAI
LIMA
SANTIAGO
BUENOS AIRES

All Nature

Great-Flowered Magnolia

WHAT must have been the surprise and delight of the one who discovered the great-flowered magnolia! There in the lowlands of South Carolina was a tree with a trunk two feet through and standing nearly 100 feet high, displaying cream-white flowers resembling pond lilies, but much larger—against an effective background of long, glossy dark-green leaves.

Perhaps it was the heavy, lemon-scented fragrance which lured Catesby to the spot as he wandered about exploring the new land. One can fancy him returning day after day to watch that tree as the individual flowers dropped their petals in a short time (leaving the golden conelike center standing by itself)—only to be followed by other blossoms, from April till July.

Then if he returned in November he found the tree carrying green cones the size of an egg; later still those cones broke open to disclose bright red seeds that sprang loose from the base, to dangle free on slender strings, hanging their garland of fire seeds amid the rusty faced evergreen leaves.

This is rightly termed the most magnificent of all native magnolias and lays claim to being the most noble flowering tree of North America. It has been the central point of interest in song, story and romance, so noticeably that one cannot hear the name without being carried away in fancy to the glamorous southland "where the sweet magnolia blows."

Since its discovery in 1719 this tree has become the spring queen in many gardens and parkways of other states, and has been welcomed in other lands; but it rarely reaches more than shrub size when naturalized in colder climates.

Other species of this tree family are distributed throughout Japan, China, India and North America—all named after the French botanist, Pierre Magnol.

A Word a Day

Vortex

Vor'-tex is accented on the first syllable; *o* as in *orb*, *e* as in *get*.

We incorporated this word into our language directly from the Latin without change in spelling or sense, *vortex* meaning a whirlpool, whirl, or eddy, an extension of *vertere*, "to turn."

A miniature "vortex" may be formed by removing the stopper from a basin of water; it will be noted that the water in escaping swirls in such a way as to cause a cavity or depression in the center which seems to draw toward it particles or bodies in the water.

Example: "The Maelstrom is a celebrated vortex in the Arctic Ocean, formerly supposed to suck in all vessels within a long radius."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Brevities

Saturday Evening Post: Some people know just what's wrong with this country—and others are working.

Pathfinder: If everyone in India dresses like Gandhi no wonder the textile industry there is as bad as cable reports say it is.

Punch: We read that the post office of the future will have a robot behind every counter. We shall welcome the human touch in post office transactions.

A Quotation for Today

LOVE is not like courage or like patience: it need not lie dormant for want of an occasion to call it into exercise. God and man, the objects of love, are always present.—NORMAN MACLEOD.

The Mail Bag

Skowhegan, Maine

Dear Editor:

For some time I have watched the letters of the Mail Bag with much interest. I should like to correspond with people from any part of the world. I am an "over twenty" and I teach in a rural school.

This year I have used the Monitor on our reading table at school along with other papers, and many magazines. The pupils especially enjoy "Sunny Hours," "The Children's Page" and "From the World's Great Capitals." They often remark that this is one of the best newspapers because it has so many helps along the lines of their school subjects.

Collections are made of interesting articles before the papers are destroyed. These collections are to send to hospitals, children's homes or exchange with other schools.

I should like to exchange pictures, maps, small dressed dolls, or product exhibits with people from other countries.

May I express my appreciation of the many helps found in the Monitor.

Eleanor B.

St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I am very much interested in your Mail Bag column in the Thursday edition of The Christian Science Monitor, so I have decided to write to you, hoping my letter will be answered soon. I am 15 years old and attend high school.

My favorite sport is ice skating and I also enjoy horseback riding. The ice skating rink in St. Louis is very large and interstate meets are held here. I attended a carnival masquerade April Fool's Day at the skating rink. There was a grand march for those in costume and then prizes were awarded for the funniest, fanciest, and most original costumes. There was also a waltz contest for the fancy skaters and several races.

I am taking my second year of French, and I should particularly like to hear from France or from a French student, though I should be delighted to hear from girls anywhere.

Hoping for a speedy response.

Marilou C.

Burnley, Lancashire, England

Dear Editor:

We live in Burnley, a smoky place, which is surrounded by beautiful country, with wild bare moors and hills, but between the hills are wooded valleys and green meadows, where primroses and cowslips flourish in spring, later followed by marigolds or kingcups and red campion.

I have never written to the Mail Bag before, but I should like any correspondent. Sorry I daren't ask for French correspondents, as my French is too atrocious for words, but I welcome letters from any part of the globe otherwise. I should like some one to write to me, so that I can tell them all about our school, and oh! about everything, so dear Editor, if you can't possibly publish my letter, just put my name in the pen friend column and you will be my friend for life!

With the best of wishes for the prosperity of the Mail Bag, and its faithful readers, such as, Lois B.

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

Some time last year you published a letter of mine in the Mail Bag. I gained some very charming friends through that, and now I'm a firm booster for the department, even more than I was before.

I've been doing a great deal of writing this year. I belong to the Quill at school and enjoy the club immensely. Lately I've been wondering if some of the girls who enjoy corresponding, and also are interested in writing as a hobby, would like to get together and form some sort of club. I think it would be great fun! We could become acquainted with each other through letter and then have a monthly bulletin, containing original contributions and so forth in place of meetings. If any girls of high school age are interested in doing this, I'd love to hear from them.

It might interest you to know that I met one of my Mail Bag pen pals late last summer as she passed through the city. It was a real thrill! I was especially surprised because I didn't know she was anywhere near Portland. How we did talk!

You may be sure that the Mail Bag has all my good wishes, and my sincere thanks, too. Constance L.

Rochester, New York

Dear Editor:

For some time I have been planning to write to the Mail Bag. I enjoy reading the Monitor very much, especially the Young Folks' page, Daily Features, and the Editorial Page. Every Monday in school we give Current Events and I always find such interesting ones in the Monitor. Education is progressing in Rochester, and n the past two years schools have been springing up rapidly.

Rochester is also to have a new harbor, at Irondequoit Bay or Charlotte, wherever the water is deepest.

I am interested in basketball, elocution, geography, and stamp collecting. I am 13 years of age, and should like to correspond with girls near my own age, in any country. Thelma C.

The following would like to receive letters:

For Girls

Dorothy Hope T. (12), Omaha, Neb.
Dorothy B. (12), Mason City, Iowa.
Portia C. (13), Adel, Iowa.
Pauline G. (13), Orrville, Ohio.
Helen S. (13), Omaha, Neb.
Mary E. (13), Chicago, Ill.
Mary Jane C. (14), Janesville, Wis.
Carol K. (15), Perry, Okla.
Margaret DeS. (15), Beloit, Kan.—Belongs to Girl Reserves.
Shirley B. (15), Roxbury, Mass.—Interested in dramatics.

For Boys

Wallace C. (13), Louisville, Ky.—Especially from Europe and Japan.
Junior B. (15), Brookfield, Mo.—Interested in music, and coin and stamp collecting.

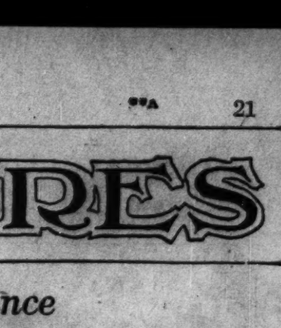
Number Plate Puzzle

Can you discover the figures that should be on this number plate? The number is composed of six figures, the sum of which is 20. The first three figures total 10, and the last three total 10. Of the first three figures, the middle figure is three times either the first or third. Of the last three figures, the middle figure is a total of the first and third, the last figure on the plate being twice the first number on the plate.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Words Puzzle:
THE MAIL BAG

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Helping Dad

(Adelaide Register)

Blyth, South Australia

MR. ALFRED BEBEE happened to be out in his car some miles away from Blyth, when he saw two children, whom he afterward ascertained were only six and seven years of age, walking along the burning, dusty road with their boots tied together by the laces and hanging around their necks. He stopped the car and asked them would they care to have a lift.

"My word, mister, too right we would; we're on our way to school and the roads are jolly hot and there are a lot of prickles about," they said.

On being further questioned, the kiddies replied: "You know, mister, things have been mighty tough with Dad lately. He hasn't had a crop for four years, and this year, when he has had a little better luck, the price is no good. Dad is trying jolly hard and we want to help him if we can. We know he can't afford to buy us new boots when these are worn out, so we walk to school and home again each day without our boots and socks. We only wear them when we are at school."

These children have four miles to walk to school each day and it speaks volumes for their pluck and grit.

In Lighter Vein

Humorist

Wife: "Yes, that's the one I want, but you must thoroughly explain the working of it to my husband. He's perfectly hopeless at anything mechanical."

One Book

"Will you buy this book from me?"
"No, we only buy whole libraries."
"But this is my whole library!"—*Kasper* (Stockholm).

Orders Are Orders

Mother: "I asked you to notice when the milk boiled over!"
Tommy: "I did, Mummie. It was five minutes after six."

The Summer Resort

Landlady (showing attic to visitor): "It's lovely up there evenings, sir, and you'd be pleased with the beautiful view of the sea if there was a window."

Solid Rock

"The professor seems attracted by your layer cake."
"Yes, he says it reminds him of geological strata."—*Pathfinder.*

If They Had Any

Visitor: "Mothers never see faults in their own children."
Mother: "Oh, I'm sure I could see faults in my children—if they had any."

Astronomy and Freckles

Professor: "Do you think my lecture will interest you? The subject of it is 'Sun Spots.'"
Young Lady: "How fine! You know, freckles have always annoyed me so."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Spain's Problems and Prospects

"WE WHO are as good as you swear to you who are no better than ourselves to accept you as our king, provided you observe all our laws; but if not, not." In these delightfully simple and direct terms the Castillians in the thirteenth century made clear to the King, in their oath of allegiance to him, the essentially democratic ideals which were to be the *sine qua non* of his rule.

Alfonso XIII was not by any means the first ruler of Spain to violate that agreement. He was simply the King who happened to be reigning when Spain became informed enough and aroused enough to carry out that "if not, not"!

Now, the revolution has come, and Alfonso has gone—temporarily at least. And Spain is confronted with vital questions calling for immediate answers. What will they be? Which way will Spain turn?

Undoubtedly the most serious concern felt by the world at large is, Will Spain succumb to Communism, building a republic modeled after the Soviet Union? Revolutions tend to extremes, and already there have been serious riots, Communist manifestations, particularly in Barcelona and Seville. Moscow is reported to have no doubt that Spain will turn Soviet.

To one who has any insight into Spanish character, these predictions must seem exaggerated. At least three factors point away from such a course. Without going into detail, it is sufficient to say that individualism, strongest national trait of the Spaniard, is probably enough to prevent such a development. Spanish democracy would no more countenance a dictatorship of the proletariat than of the monarchy. When clerical and constitutional-monarchist elements, undeniably still strong in Spain, are added to this, the possibility of Spain "going Communist" becomes a bare and distant one.

At the other end of the scale the church and the monarchists present a problem of potential reaction. Alfonso did not renounce his claim to the throne of Spain, and it is entirely within the bounds of possibility that he may subsequently be recalled, to continue his reign as a constitutional "king-president." Spain has a real affection for Alfonso personally, and it also seems to have leanings toward a democratic monarchy if it could obtain the constitutional rights it demands. There is no question that many Spaniards voted "Republican" because they wished reforms and not revolution.

The most serious problem of the provisional Government is that of maintaining unity within the ranks of the Republicans themselves. Hand in hand with Spanish individuality goes an almost incredible unwillingness to coöperate.

Each of the Republican leaders has his retinue of followers, and each represents a different shade of opinion, running the gamut from the constitutional monarchists to left-wing Socialists. Labor itself is divided.

Will liberal Spain be able to submerge its differences for the common Republican cause? It is very much an open question. Failure to do so would have far-reaching effects. The army, always conservative, always jealous of power, might very conceivably seize authority in its own right, or else reinstate the King under another military dictatorship. It would have with it the nobles (the nobles are the officers in the army, which has a general to every 300 men) and probably the church.

These are the more immediate difficulties which Spain must overcome on its march toward an enlightened, liberal and stable government. There are many others. The huge landed estates have presented a serious agrarian problem. This the new Government has promised to tackle. Again, despite much progress in recent years, Spain still has a high rate of illiteracy. This, combined with the traditional indifference of the Spanish public, leaves the way open to the same system of "caciquismo" (political bosses) from which Spain has suffered so much for more than a century. Will the new régime be able to improve on the corrupt bureaucracy of the past?

The dangers that beset the new Republic are both numerous and great, but by no means insurmountable. Many times in its glorious history Spain has proved its ability to rise above seemingly insuperable difficulties to great heights. Given this most auspicious start of a bloodless revolution, remarkable for its moderation and orderliness, it may again produce an exceptional achievement. Those at the helm have given good indication of their sincerity of purpose and unselfish ideals, and the intellectuals, the thinking leaders of the people, are strongly behind them. The outlook on the whole is bright, and a world wishes the new Spain "bon voyage."

Boat Races, Rosettes and Ties

SARTORIALLY the varsity man all the world over is a curious creature. Take his attitude, for example, toward such things as rosettes and ties. On the morning of Boat Race Saturday everyone in London wears a huge rosette indicating whether Oxford or Cambridge is the flattered possessor of his sympathy. Everyone, that is, except those whose youth has been spent at either of the two universities, these being distinguished amongst the crowds who throng Piccadilly and the Strand by the elaborate ostentation with which they are not wearing rosettes.

Yet that connection with learning which the university man refuses to admit in a rosette he whispers in his college tie, so that the curious situation arises that, while he rejoices to see the citizens of London boldly carrying the rosette either of his own university or of the other place, if he perceives a single one of them wearing (albeit in innocent ignorance) a college tie to which he is not entitled, he is moved to indignation and distress, and even to writing to the papers about it.

Such is the situation disclosed in a recent correspondence in the London press. The difficulty of course results from the fact that the ordinary man's choice in ties is restricted to quite narrow dimensions because so many combinations of attractive and tasteful stripes and colors have already been appropriated by schools or colleges. These places of education might nobly save the day by following the example of a society in a famous Oxford college, which concocted a tie of such a remarkable collection of colors, of yellow and purple, and green, and heliotrope, that no rational citizen could ever have been tempted to remove it from a shop window. But there is a snag about a tie such as this; no single member of the society in question was ever persuaded to wear it.

Labor Weathers Another Storm

ONCE again the downfall of the British Labor Government has been prematurely announced and speedily belied. On several previous occasions crises have been carefully foreseen, planned and even negotiated between the manipulators of the parliamentary groups; but this time the Conservatives were far more sanguine about their prospects of achieving a smashing victory.

Stanley Baldwin was to move a vote of censure, the Government having announced it would not feel compelled to resign by a defeat on any other vote. The ground of the censure was the failure to deal with unemployment, in respect to which the Government has been repeatedly condemned in the strongest terms, both by the Liberals and by many of its own supporters. It was believed that the Liberals were divided among themselves, and that, being constantly reproached with maintaining a discredited Government in power, they would on this occasion refuse to come to Labor's rescue.

But the Conservative hopes were frustrated. The Government had ample warning that its continued existence was now in jeopardy, and that it depended on the character of the statement made by its spokesman in debate. If he could definitely promise a constructive program of measures for dealing with unemployment, such as had been repeatedly demanded by the Liberals, then David Lloyd George and the majority of his party could be counted upon to rally to his support. Ramsay MacDonald did not hesitate. He spoke warmly of the coöperation between Laborites and Liberals. He embodied in his proposal many of the principal schemes which the Liberals had advocated, and promised to press forward with them.

In view of these assurances, there need be no surprise at the decision of Mr. Lloyd George and his group to stand by the Government. No other outcome should have been expected. Mr. Lloyd George has been accused of pursuing a policy of mere party tactics. But it should be remembered that such accusations are among the usual reproaches leveled at the leader of one party by the members of the other parties who disagree with him. The Liberal leader in the ordinary course of political warfare must inevitably bear all the odium which the combined dislike of Conservative and Labor may heap upon him.

His real position was aptly summed up by the Prime Minister. Why should Lloyd George turn out King Charles to put in King James? Or, as he said himself, "When I feel disposed to vote against the Prime Minister, I just look round and see what would follow." In other words, little confidence as Mr. Lloyd George has in the ability of the Labor Government, he regards the advent of a protectionist, food-taxing Conservative Government as a decidedly greater peril to the country.

This debate and its result are a clear indication of the trend of British politics. The Conservatives will not cease to revile Lloyd George for maintaining Labor in power. But the fact is that the majority of Liberals regard Labor as a far lesser evil than the Conservatives in their present mood. The Liberals have been thrust into a position in which they must choose between the two. The Labor Party they can to some extent guide and influence; with the Conservative Party they have nothing in common. Their choice, therefore, is for the Labor Party all the time.

Hands Off the Mantelpiece

THE president of the Royal Society of British Sculptors touched the other day on a new fashion of building houses without mantelpieces. In some of the dwellings fireplaces are being abolished to make room for electric heaters. But it will be a long time before open coal fires disappear entirely from the hearths and homes of England, for coal fires mean sentiment as well as soot.

It has been said that the home, the family and the nation arose from the fireside—that the hearth was the origin of the home. But the abolition of the mantelpiece in some houses is an item in the long-continued battle of progress. England is making efforts to extend enormously the use of electricity for heat, light and power, and if electric warming causes a fairly wholesale clearance of fireplaces, no doubt there will be a fall in mantelpieces.

The problem arises: What is to take the place of the mantelpiece? What is home without a mantelpiece? Nowhere to lean against while treating the room to pearls of wisdom or to solemn dissertations. Nowhere to put the gilt clock, the bronze statues, the vases, the letters. Nowhere to range the Christmas cards. Nowhere to put the embossed and coroneted invitation cards in full view to indicate the "awfully swell people" who have us on their visiting list.

To 99 per cent of English families, home without a mantelpiece is still almost inconceivable. Nothing must stand against progress; but, quite apart from mantelpieces, can England afford to lose the helpful, intimate homeliness of the home forum? So, unless there be some substitute, or unless the nation can adapt itself radically to changing conditions and still retain something of the home spirit, one may well cry: Hands off the mantelpiece!

Why Federate Central America?

CENTRAL American Unionists again are advocating the formation of a federation to bring Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua under one head, free from interference by foreign governments. The idea is an addition to the plan which was ready in 1921 with Honduras, Salvador and Guatemala participating, but which fell through because of the withdrawal of Guatemala.

In 1921, after General Orellana's successful seven-hour revolt against President Herrera of Guatemala, that country, at his insistence, decided not to further the plan of a federation. So incensed were Honduras and Salvador that both countries were on the verge of military action when the United States intimated that it would look with disfavor upon a union achieved by force of arms.

Since that day the idea has lain dormant, with the Unionists favoring its adoption, waiting for the time when it might be brought forth and presented to the Central American republics. This time has now come, the Unionists believe, pinning their hopes upon Gen. Jorge Ubico, the recently elected President of Guatemala and possibly the strongest of the political leaders among the republics. Although President Ubico has not made an official statement, he is expected to be decidedly Unionist in sympathy.

What probable benefits such a federation would develop toward the stabilization of Central America it is difficult to determine. Racial characteristics alone would hardly hold the peoples together, for the inhabitants of each of the five republics have extraordinary national pride. There are other differences, too. Hondurans are unlike Guatemalans, and Nicaraguans are unlike Costa Ricans, and so on. It would be no small task to administer a government over some 6,000,000 persons in so vast an area of mountains and jungles. Inasmuch as the five republics suggested as the members of the federation, with the possible exception of Costa Rica, have been unable up to now to manage their own affairs to the satisfaction of the world, how much more successful could a federation be?

There is one practical method through which this proposed union might be fostered. That is education. A decidedly higher proportion of literacy than obtains among the masses in Central America is requisite to weld and hold a federal republic together. Economic improvement, highway construction, railroads, airways, communications and tourist contacts all may have part in knitting these peoples with one another and the outside world, but all these factors will be incomplete unless schoolhouses go with them. Greater advances in education are imperative if the Central Americans are to work together sufficiently to hew out a common political destiny.

Spring "Is Icumen In"

BARE windows—curtains on clotheslines waving in the brisk breeze—the colors brazenly proclaiming that they have been dyed.

Huge covered vans backed up to houses, unloading or loading, in the process of moving.

Furniture in mixed piles on piazzas and porches—sometimes out in the yard, for the purpose of house cleaning.

The smell of paint and varnish.

Carpets and rugs draped across lines and fences, while the peculiar thud, thud, thud of the carpet beater sounds regularly.

Bright display of pillows, blankets and cushions pinned to lines in the yard while airing.

The smell of burning grass from wayside bonfires.

Numerous "Detour" signs at unexpected places, to avoid stretches of roads under repair.

The music of frogs singing after sunset.

Willows swaying above mirrors that reflect them for the first time since the ice came last fall.

Black crows scouting above tree tops for a place to build.

Dark-faced men carrying long-stemmed bunches of bright balloons on side streets—the red, yellow and blue globes bobbing up and down—with groups of wishful children following.

Children playing marbles on the sidewalks, as they squat on heels or kneel on one knee—all eyes watching the shot intently, and listening for the click of sharp contact.

Strutting hens with ruffled importance, clucking as they proclaim their intentions.

The sound of hand-organ music.

Dusky sparrows flitting furtively here and there carrying straws in their beaks.

The sound of shouting in back lots and the rap of bat against ball.

The first snowdrops and crocuses that brighten sunny, sheltered corners.

Editorial Notes

Nothing new under the sun? Certainly there is! A portable strawberry patch comes forth from Miami to claim its place in the sun and in the news. A retired Kansas City business man, now living in Florida, picked up his strawberry patch of 1900 plants and put it in a greenhouse and he has been picking strawberries since January.

Mexicans now must be able to read and write before enlisting in the army, but they can increase equally the opportunity to serve their country by becoming literate civilians.

A United Press report states that a 4000-year-old ski has been found in Sweden. Evidently, then, skiing is at least one of the oldest sports in the world today.

Pennsylvania stocking manufacturers have decided to reopen forty mills. That's one way to turn the hose on old man Depression.

Any day can be Arbor Day if you but plant a tree.

The Romance of the Mails

THE romance of the mails of the United States is an imperishable memory of high adventure, and shows that the vigor of the pioneers continues in the successful invasion of the lately charted airways.

Such a thing as "service" in connection with the mails did not develop until after Benjamin Franklin was appointed deputy Postmaster-General in 1753. Previous to Franklin's appointment the mail took longer to arrive in Boston from Philadelphia than did the average traveler, and was uncertain in the last degree. Trips were made twice a month, but the journey through dense woods and past treacherous Indians required some six weeks.

After Franklin had assumed office he set about improving the mail system by inaugurating weekly trips and opening up new routes throughout the South as far as Sayannah, Ga. Paul Revere was one of the noted post couriers of the revolutionary period.

The first notable highway of the nation was brought into existence by the lumbering of heavy mail coaches along the Boston-New York-Philadelphia-Baltimore turnpike, the route followed by the fast mail trains of today.

* * *

"Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds," is the stirring slogan of the "service" borrowed from Herodotus, and it had its inception in the loyalty of the pioneer postmen who first traversed the thinly settled colonies, and later branched out like a network across the plains, past the fertile fields beyond the Missouri Basin, and across the Rockies on the faint trail of Lewis and Clark, along what later became the well-worn path of the Butterfield mail route.

In 1836 began the transition from the stagecoach to the railroad car as a method of transporting mail, though the first train schedules were most uncertain.

About that time contracts were let to private individuals to haul the mail in the stagecoaches, and in some instances postmasters made their own arrangements with the railroads to handle the mail bags without consulting the authorities at Washington. The compensation was the same to the railroads as to the stagecoach owners, but later on the post office took over all control of mail transportation and abolished the private contracts, in order to insure proper connections at terminals, and the Postmaster-General himself conducted the negotiations with the steam-carrier executives.

Curiously enough, the railroads were very loath to carry mails at night, and considered it dangerous to run trains after dark.

There were in 1836 only 200 miles of railroad in the country that carried mail, in comparison with the present allotment of 231,981 miles of railroad trackage. And when the pony express came into existence, following hard in the footsteps of the Mormons and the gold rush to California, the accepted mail route to San Francasco was by steamer to Panama, across the Isthmus by mule team, and by "packet" to the Golden Gate, an expedition of twenty-eight days, with fair wind and weather.

* * *

Later on, there was a small stage out from St. Louis, over the Santa Fe Trail into southern California, which took eighteen days, so that the dizzy speed of ten-day letters and eight-day telegrams of the pony express, which was inaugurated in April, 1860, was as great a stride forward as the transcontinental railway mail service nine years later.

The conquering of the West had advanced only as far as the Missouri River, in 1860. Beyond it lay trackless prairies, rugged foothills, barrier mountains and Indians. Farther on, beyond the Rockies, along the Pacific coast and in the Great Basin region, were half a million Americans, building another section of the United States far removed from its parent block. Railroads already connected the East with St. Louis and St. Joseph, Mo. The latter city was then the western railhead of the nation.

In 1855, a bill was introduced in Congress to secure postal speed, but it failed of passage. Three years later the Butterfield route was established, and in 1860, a contract was made with a private firm to open a service to the coast, with the object of obtaining a ten-day letter service.

Great was the astonishment of the people that such a daring attempt should be made, so that when the first carriers started West from St. Joseph and East from the coast, excitement was intense. And when the mail came in on schedule time, business was suspended as if for a holiday.

* * *

The pony express later grew into the Wells Fargo Company, still later absorbed into the American Railway Express. The trail of the pony express is almost exactly the route of one of the transcontinental railways of today, and was known officially as "The Central Overland California and Pikes Peak Express Co." When the famous silver spike was driven on May 10, 1869, at Promontory Point, Utah, the need of the courier service was over, but its memory is part of the trail over which the fast airplanes sweep by day and night carrying mail from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast in twenty-four hours.

But the postal service still has its hazards, which are by no means confined to the fog and snow faced by the air pilot. The carrier on the star route in Oregon, between Newport and Otter Rock, on the Pacific coast itself, is compelled to travel down the beach at low tide, but if the waves are high he must abandon his conveyance and climb the high cliffs to avoid being dashed to pieces by the fury of the tide. On the Rocky Bar-Atlanta (Idaho) route, the carriers travel in the winter on snowshoes, packing fifty pounds of mail, and not infrequently are swept away by snowslides.

One of the most noted and dangerous routes in federal service lies between Sandusky, O., and the neighboring islands, where mail must be carried over the ice in winter.

The star route from Ellison Bay to Detroit Harbor, Wis., is covered entirely by water. Drifting ice fields are shifted by the gales and currents during the winter months, and occasionally the helpless carrier is caught with his horse, sleigh and mail far out on the ice when the break-up occurs.

The United States coast guard at Plum Island has frequently rescued a carrier thus threatened by disaster, as in the case not long ago of a postman who found himself isolated on a cake of ice hardly large enough to hold up the horse and sleigh.

The Nenana-Iditarod route in Alaska is one of the most picturesque and hazardous in the service and has for years been covered by a dog team each week. Five hundred pounds of mail, in addition to the 100 pounds of food and equipment, are carried by the outfit.

* * *

Then came the airmen, those hardy pilots who winged their way across the perilous uncharted air lanes. It was in May, 1918, that the air mail was launched, when former President Wilson, with his staff, watched the flight of the first plane in the service as it took off from the polo field in Potomac Park. But a series of mishaps prevented the successful completion of that flight.

However, the senior pilot in the mail service now has a record of over 300,000 miles—with fewer accidents than any other man in the air service, and since over a hundred planes are employed for the airway routes, this is a fine record.

The base pay of each pilot is $2000 for day flights and $2800 for nights, plus five to seven cents per mile extra for day, and ten to fourteen cents for night flying. Thus a mail pilot can earn as much as $600 a month, but this means an unusual amount of flying, and the average is probably around $6700 a year.

Mail planes have proved invaluable in saving time in the speedy transportation of valuable documents of all kinds, and considerable sums of money have been saved by use of air mail service in transporting bonds from one city to another in a few hours. Women's gowns, movie films, golf sticks, candy and jewelry have all been sent by airplane mail, and the canceled stamps testify to the swift flight in hours over a route that once required weary days of dusty travel.

E. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"America or 'Americapone'"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial, "America or 'Americapone,'" which appeared in the Monitor of March 18, reminds one that the press is not the only means by which all that is negative is presented as being characteristic of the normal happenings in the United States.

I refer to the films. Is it not a pity that a large number of the American films presented in England portray the operations of gangsters, bootleggers and a questionable form of night club, usually where the Eighteenth Amendment is a dead letter, with the result that a wrong impression is implanted in the mind of him to whom, after all, understanding is most essential—the "man in the street"?

When the press and the film industry on both sides of the Atlantic realize that they have a great responsibility in the education of public opinion, and work along constructive lines, the world will surely be approaching the time when misunderstandings of relative points of view will be things of the past. Thus it will be able to experience a sweeter, saner and happier existence.

LESLIE A. DANCE.

Glamorgan, Wales.

Taxation and Tax-Free Bonds

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor editorial of March 25, entitled "A Human Standard in Investments," draws attention to a rapidly developing market for "high-grade" bonds, as evidenced by oversubscription of government and municipal issues, and by several recent successful industrial issues; also to the need for higher wisdom in investment selection than that based on financial returns only. A more "human" standard of selection is advocated, both for the individual and for investment counsel organizations—one based on social and ethical considerations, hitherto insufficiently represented in investment analysis.

It is stated that "after the last industrial depression the demand for high-grade bonds—and many that were not so high grade—seemed virtually inexhaustible," and the opinion is expressed that the United States is now probably facing a similar period.

Is not the present oversubscription of government and municipal issues primarily due, not so much to their often stereotyped gradings (in the case of state bonds, a routine "Aaa"), as to their freedom from taxation?

It is estimated by Moody's statistical organization that approximately tax-free obligations to the value of no less than $30,000,000,000, and possibly of between $30,000,000,000 and $35,000,000,000 are now outstanding in the United States; also, roughly, that tax-free bonds amounted in 1928 to about 42 per cent of all bonds held in the country, as compared with only 18 per cent in 1916.

Public appetite for tax-exempt obligations is both cause and effect in facilitating flotation of state and municipal bonds and in stimulating state and municipal extravagance, and in consequence bringing about increased taxation. In this vicious circle, states with unrepented and unexpunged repudiation records, and municipalities already floundering financially, find the continued output of bonds a broad and easy path.

The new realization, referred to editorially, that one can express disapproval of industries retaining backward and destructive policies by withholding investment funds from them, surely demands similar discrimination in the selection of state and municipal bonds which do not even share in bearing the burden of the taxation which they help directly or indirectly to augment.

E. P. BARRY.

Boston, Mass.

Jenkins and the Phantascope

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of February 13 a letter from Harry Wickersham about early motion pictures prompts me to write that under the heading of biographical sketches in Radio Craft, Nov. 29, 1929, we find that the phantascope, as described, was invented by C. Francis Jenkins, and was sold to Thomas A. Edison for $2500.

Mr. Jenkins also is credited with inventing the projectiscope, these two inventions making him the father of moving pictures. The natural phenomenon called "persistence of vision" is the basis of the work. Mr. Jenkins is a prolific inventor, and one of his best known inventions is the spiral-wound paper container now much used for ice cream and similar commodities handled in small packages.

At the time of the above quotation, he was engaged in television experiments, and is credited with the first electrical transmission of moving images in his laboratory in 1922. In July, 1928, he broadcast and received still pictures between Washington and Philadelphia. When quite a small boy, my father sent me a "phantascope," which was a duplicate of the one mentioned in your paper, including the "films," or pictures.

R. P. DANIEL.

San Antonio, Tex.

A Woodpecker and Some Suet

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We feed many kinds of birds during the winter, but the most interesting are the woodpeckers, and there are several varieties.

Opposite a kitchen window is a short telephone pole, and on this we try to keep a piece of suet for them, but the starlings and blue jays are not content just to satisfy their hunger, but they tear it to pieces. There is a small knot hole in this pole up about as high as I can reach, and I found that by filling it with small pieces of suet, these latter birds could not get at it, but the woodpeckers could.

One day a downy woodpecker—one we call Billie—landed on top of the pole; finding everything quiet, he began to back down the pole by little hops of two or three inches, till he was opposite the suet in the hole. Then he began his lunch by picking at the suet. Finally, however, in trying to break off a piece, he pulled; it came out of the hole and dropped so that it fell to the bottom of the pole.

For a full half-minute he stood motionless. Then he began to drop down the pole till he reached the snow, when he hopped over to the lost suet, and, taking it in his bill, hopped back to the pole; up he went with his funny little hops till opposite the hole, and then he tucked the meat into it; he stood still for a minute, and continued up the pole to the top, when away he flew.

We are still wondering what his mental processes were.

Fillmore, N. Y.

CHARLES RICKER.